

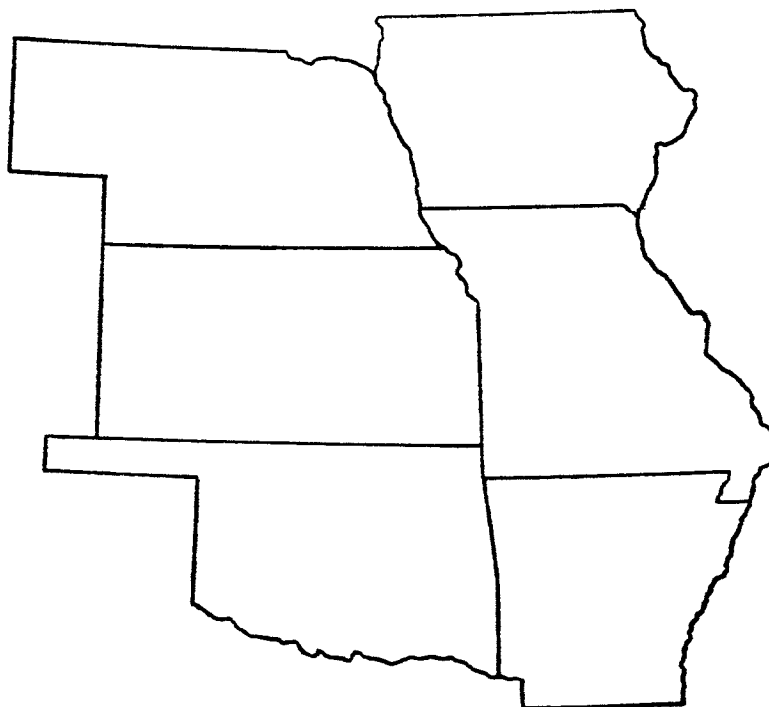
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Source Notes and Explanations To County Building Block Data For Regional Analysis

Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Oklahoma

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by

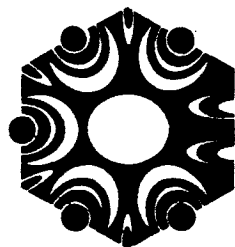
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March, 1965



**RESEARCH
FOUNDATION**

OKLAHOMA STATE
UNIVERSITY, STILLWATER

FOREWORD

This document relates to data developed or collected during a three-year project sponsored by the Midwest Research Institute at Kansas City, Missouri (Subcontract No. 2571-1 under Prime Contract No. NASr-63 (04)). It was a cooperative project involving faculty members at seven universities in the six states of Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Oklahoma. Information on the nature and scope of the six-state project is presented in *County Building Block Data For Regional Analysis: Oklahoma*.

This document serves as a supplement to the volume mentioned above and to similar volumes for states which elect to publish data generated by the overall project. Also, this publication can serve as an accompanying document in those instances where unpublished county data for a nonpublishing state are provided to a user.

*W. Nelson Peach
Richard W. Poole
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February, 1965

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and

TABLE 3: WAGES AND SALARIES, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL SOURCE, ANNUALLY, 1950-1962

SOURCE

The data presented in these three tables were developed over a period of three years (1962-1964) by faculty members at seven universities in the six-state study area. The project director(s) in each state for the county personal income estimates is listed below.

ARKANSAS

Dr. R. N. McMichael, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas
(Dr. Vincent E. Cangelosi directed the work in Arkansas prior to leaving for a year's postdoctoral study under a National Science Foundation grant.)

IOWA

Dr. Lewis E. Wagner, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa (Mr. Conrad Stucky directed the work in Iowa before accepting a Ford Foundation assignment in Lebanon.)

KANSAS

Dr. Darwin W. Daicoff, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas (Dr. Glenn H. Miller, Jr. initiated the work in Kansas prior to moving to Boston to complete requirements for the Ph. D.)

MISSOURI

Dr. Robert W. Paterson, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri

NEBRASKA

Dr. Wallace C. Peterson, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska

OKLAHOMA

Dr. W. Nelson Peach, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma and
Dr. Richard W. Poole, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma

EXPLANATION

The data on personal income have been prepared on an annual basis for the period 1950-1962 for each of the 564 counties in the six-state area. Personal income is defined as the income received by persons from all sources during the calendar year. It includes cash plus selected payments in kind without deducting personal income taxes and other direct taxes.

The National Income Division of the U.S. Department of Commerce has published detailed estimates of personal income by states annually since 1929. The basic document is called Personal Income by States Since 1929, a supplement to the Survey of Current Business, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1956. The data are kept up to date in the August issues of the Survey of Current Business, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. The major components of personal income data published by the National Income Division consist of wages and salaries, other labor income, proprietor income, property income, and transfer payments. In turn, the data on wages and salaries show the following breakdown: farm; mining; contract construction; manufacturing; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; transportation; communications and public utilities; services; government; and other industries. These are the official and only data published on a consistent basis annually for such a long period of time. The figures published by the National Income Division are accepted as the basic data for each state for each year. The task of the project directors was to allocate the figures published by the National Income Division among the counties in their respective states annually for the period 1950-1962.

A detailed discussion of the sources and methods of preparing county data on personal income for each state has been prepared by the project director in each state. These discussions appear in the main volume for those states, such as Oklahoma, which elect to publish the data resulting from the overall project.

TABLE 4

POPULATION, BY CENSUS YEAR, 1910-1950, AND ANNUALLY, 1951-1962

SOURCE

The general source for the census year data given in this table is the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population for the appropriate years. The data for the years 1951-1959 and 1961 and 1962 are estimates. The estimation procedure for these years is described in the explanation to this table. Below is the detailed source for census year data by states.

ARKANSAS

1910 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1910, Vol. I, Table 64, p. 103.
 1920 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1920, Vol. I, Table 49, p. 94.
 1930 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. I, Table 3, p. 103.
 1940 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. I, Table 3, p. 100.
 1950 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. I, Table 5, p. 4-9.
 1960 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Vol. I, Part A, Table 6, p. 5-10.

IOWA

1910 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1910, Vol. I, Table 64, p. 107.
 1920 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1920, Vol. I, Table 49, p. 104.
 1930 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. I, Table 3, p. 362.
 1940 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. I, Table 3, p. 365.
 1950 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. I, Table 5, p. 15-9.
 1960 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Vol. I, Part A, Table 6, p. 17-10.

KANSAS

1910 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1910, Vol. I, Table 64, p. 108.
 1920 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1920, Vol. I, Table 49, p. 105.
 1930 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. I, Table 3, p. 401.

- 1940 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. I, Table 3, p. 395.
1950 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. I, Table 5,
p. 16-11.
1960 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Vol. I, Part A, Table 6,
p. 18-14.

MISSOURI

- 1910 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1910, Vol. I, Table 64, p. 112.
1920 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1920, Vol. I, Table 49, p. 114.
1930 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. I, Table 3, p. 601.
1940 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. I, Table 3, p. 585.
1950 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. I, Table 5,
p. 25-11.
1960 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Vol. I, Part A, Table 6,
p. 27-13.

NEBRASKA

- 1910 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1910, Vol. I, Table 64, p. 113.
1920 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1920, Vol. I, Table 49, p. 116.
1930 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. I, Table 3, p. 665.
1940 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. I, Table 3, p. 635.
1950 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. I, Table 5,
p. 27-8.
1960 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Vol. I, Part A, Table 6,
p. 29-10.

OKLAHOMA

- 1907 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1910, Vol. I, Table 64, p. 116.
1910 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1910, Vol. I, Table 64, p. 116.
1920 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1920, Vol. I, Table 49, p. 124.
1930 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. I, Table 3, p. 879.
1940 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. I, Table 3, p. 863.
1950 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. I, Table 5, p. 36-9.
1960 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Vol. I, Part A, Table 6,
p. 38-11.

EXPLANATION

The following discussion is divided into three parts. The first part deals with the census year enumerations. The second part describes annual estimates between census years beginning in 1951. The third part describes annual county enumerations in the State of Kansas.

CENSUS YEARS

This table indicates the number of persons whose usual place of residence is within a given county. An individual's usual place of residence is where he lives and sleeps most of the time even though he may be temporarily away when the census is taken. It is not necessarily the same as his legal or voting residence, although normally these all coincide. Several of the more important definitional problems involved in identifying usual place of residence are discussed below.

Armed Forces personnel living on military bases are treated as residents of the county in which the base is located. Members of their families are counted at their actual place of residence. Inmates of prisons and other institutions are generally included as residents of the county in which the institution is located. However, patients at a general hospital are ordinarily recorded as being at their usual place of residence rather than at the hospital. Persons with no usual place of residence are counted at jails, flophouses, missions or similar places on a specific night.

Americans located out of the United States for an extended period of time are not included in the county population figures. Citizens of foreign countries are counted only if their usual place of residence is in the United States and they do not live in an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery or consulate.

The data on population are generally comparable from census to census. Some problems of comparability for the six-state area arise from changes in county boundaries. These changes are listed in Appendix Table A.

Until the census of 1950, college students were counted as residents of the county in which their parents lived; in 1950 and 1960 they were counted as residents of the county in which they resided while attending college. For counties in which a college(s) is located, this definitional

change tends to overstate the growth trend of those gaining population and understate the decline for those losing population between 1940 and 1950. College enrollment figures for counties affected by this change are given in Appendix Tables B, C, D, E, F, and G.

Beginning in 1930, the actual enumeration of persons indicates their usual place of residence on April 1 of the census year. For earlier census years the dates of enumeration vary in the following manner: 1920--January 1; 1910--April 15.

In some instances, the decennial censuses revise figures given in the preceding census. In entering the data of this table, such revised figures were used.

For further, more detailed information, see U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Characteristics of the Population, Vol. I, Part A, pp. VII-X.

ANNUAL ESTIMATES

The foregoing discussion of "residents" as employed by the Bureau of the Census applies to the annual county population estimates for the years 1951-1959 and 1961 and 1962. The annual July 1 county populations shown in this table were estimated by the "Census' Component Method II." This method has been widely used by the Bureau of the Census and state agencies. Tests have shown that it provides generally reliable figures, subject to relatively small errors. The following paragraphs summarize the major computational techniques of Method II.

The decennial censuses of population provide complete counts of the residents of a county. These censuses provide points of departure (benchmarks) for estimating county population for intercensal years. Starting from a given census year, the change in population in subsequent years results from natural increase (number of births minus number of deaths) and net migration (number of people moving into a county minus number moving out).

The formula used in estimating annual county population, for the years 1951-1959 and 1961 and 1962, by "Census' Method II" is as follows:

$$P_1 = P_0 + B - D + M_i + M_j + P_k + \epsilon_1$$

where P_1 is the midyear (July 1) county population estimate for any year;

P_0 is the civilian population at the last decennial census date; B and D, respectively, are the numbers of births and deaths occurring between the last decennial census and the estimate date; M_i is an estimate of the net civilian migration between the last decennial census and the estimate date; M_j is an estimate of the net movement of civilians into the Armed Forces between the last decennial census and the estimate date; P_k is the number of persons in the Armed Forces stationed in the county on the estimate date; and ϵ_1 is the error in the measurement of the six components, plus all other components.

Method II estimates net civilian migration (M_i) by comparing the actual number of elementary school age children in grades 2-8 on each estimate date with the expected number surviving to ages 7.50 to 15.49. In estimating the net civilian migration between the last decennial census and the estimate dates, Method II uses national migration factors which represent the ratio of the migration rate of the total population to the migration rate of the school age population for each estimation period.

After the annual county population estimates were computed by "Method II," they were proportionately adjusted to sum to the Bureau of the Census' official state July 1 population estimate for each year.

ANNUAL ENUMERATIONS

Kansas is the only state which conducts an annual population enumeration by counties. The General Statutes of that State require that each deputy assessor make an annual enumeration of the inhabitants in his assessing district. The annual enumerations were taken as of March 1 during 1950 to 1959 and as of January 1, beginning with the year 1960. The enumerations were published as mimeographed releases by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, Kansas.

The Kansas population counts are relatively complete, but the county enumerations are not strictly comparable with those taken in the Federal decennial censuses, for the State Statutes require that the county of residence of college students, inmates of state institutions and hospitals, and servicemen quartered on federal military reservations be determined in a different manner. The Kansas Census allocates college students to the county of their residence, not to the county in which they attend college;

inmates of institutions are classified by the county of their residence, not by the county in which they are institutionalized; and servicemen living on federal military reservations in the State are not counted as residents of the counties in which they are based.

TABLE 5

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE GROUPS, BY DECADE, 1930-1960

SOURCE

The general source for the information given in this table is the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population for the appropriate years. Below is the detailed source by states.

ARKANSAS

- 1930 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. III, Part 1, Table 11, p. 176.
- 1940 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 1, Table 22, p. 423.
- 1950 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. II, Part 4, Table 41, p. 4-65.
- 1960 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, General Population Characteristics, PC(1)-5B, Table 27, p. 5-88.

IOWA

- 1930 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. III, Part 1, Table 11, p. 756.
- 1940 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 2, Table 22, p. 878.
- 1950 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. II, Part 15, Table 41, p. 15-83.
- 1960 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, General Population Characteristics, PC(1)-17B, Table 27, p. 17-110.

KANSAS

- 1930 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. III, Part 1, Table 11, p. 830.
- 1940 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 3, Table 22, p. 45.
- 1950 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. II, Part 16, Table 41, p. 16-71.
- 1960 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, General Population Characteristics, PC(1)-18B, Table 27, p. 18-107.

MISSOURI

- 1930 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. III, Part 1, Table 11, p. 1328.
- 1940 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 4, Table 22, p. 343.
- 1950 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. II, Part 25, Table 41, p. 25-93.
- 1960 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, General Population Characteristics, PC(1)-27B, Table 27, p. 27-116.

NEBRASKA

- 1930 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. III, Part 2, Table 11, p. 74.
- 1940 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 4, Table 22, p. 614.
- 1950 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. II, Part 27, Table 41, p. 27-58.
- 1960 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, General Population Characteristics, PC(1)-29B, Table 27, p. 29-86.

OKLAHOMA

- 1930 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. III, Part 2, Table 11, p. 550.
- 1940 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 5, Table 22, p. 829.
- 1950 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. II, Part 36, Table 41, p. 36-73.
- 1960 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, General Population Characteristics, PC(1)-38B, Table 27, p. 38-94.

EXPLANATION

This table shows number of persons classed according to their age at their last birthday before April 1 of the census year. Median age figures show the age which just divides the county population in half. For example, if the median age for a county is 35.1 years, then half the population is older and half is younger than 35.1 years. The median is generally regarded as the best measure of the central tendency or average for data such as appear in this table.

For 1930, data for ages 35 through 74 are classed by ten-year groups because no further breakdown is available in that year's census. A class

labeled "Not reporting" appears in 1930 indicating the number of persons whose ages were unknown. The Bureau of the Census estimated the ages of persons not reporting in later census years.

Figures for the percentage distribution of the population by age groups were obtained by dividing the corresponding entry in the source table by the total population for the year. Each calculation was carried to six decimal places and rounded as follows. If the last two decimal places were greater than 50, then the fourth decimal place was raised one. If the last two decimal places were less than 50, then the fourth decimal place was left unchanged. If the last two decimal places were equal to 50, the fourth place was raised one when there was a remainder. If the last two decimal places were equal to 50 and there was no remainder, then the fourth decimal place was left unchanged if it was an even number or raised one if it was an odd number. Then the result was multiplied by 100 to form a percentage figure.

Medians were taken directly from the source in 1950 and 1960. For 1930 and 1940 it was necessary to calculate medians from the population figures. The procedure used to calculate these medians is described below.

The symbols used in the formula are defined as follows:

- (1) "T" is the figure obtained by subtracting "Not reporting" from "Total".
- (2) "i" is the number of years in the median class, e.g., if the class is "20-24", the size, i, is 5.
- (3) "F" is the number of persons in all classes above the median class.
- (4) "fmed." is the number of persons in the median class.
- (5) "L" is the lower limit of the median class, e.g., if the class is "20-24", L is 20.

The median is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Median} = L + i [(T/2 - F) / fmed.]$$

Example: Adair County, Oklahoma - 1930

$T/2 = 7,374$	$\text{Median} = 20 + 5 [(7,374 - 7,361)/1,225]$
$F = 7,361$	$= 20 + 5 (13/1,225)$
$fmed. = 1,225$	$= 20 + 5 (.0106)$
$L = 20$	$= 20 + .0530$
$i = 5$	$= 20.1 \text{ after rounding}$

Some problems of comparability for the six-state area arise from changes in county boundaries since 1930. These changes are listed in Appendix Table A.

For a discussion of the impact of a change in the Bureau of Census treatment of the place of residence of college students, see the explanation to TABLE 9, POPULATION OF ALL INCORPORATED PLACES AND OF UNINCORPORATED PLACES OF 1,000 OR MORE IN 1960, BY DECADE, 1910-1960.

In some instances, the decennial censuses revise figures given in the preceding census. In entering the data of this table, such revised figures were used.

For further, more detailed information, see U.S. Census of Population: 1960, General Population Characteristics, United States Summary, Final Report PC(1)-1B, pp. XII-XIII.

TABLE 6
URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, BY DECADE, 1910-1960

SOURCE

The general source for the information given in this table is the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population for the appropriate years. Below is the detailed source by states.

ARKANSAS

- 1910 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1910, Vol. II, Table I, p. 118.
1920 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1920, Vol. I, Table 49, p. 94;
Table 50, p. 150.
1930 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. I, Table 3, p. 100.
1940 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. I, Table 3, p. 100.
1950 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. I, Table 5, p. 4-9.
1960 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Vol. I, Part A, Table 6,
p. 5-10.

IOWA

- 1910 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1910, Vol. II, Table I, p. 618.
1920 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1920, Vol. I, Table 49, p. 104;
Table 50, p. 157.
1930 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. I, Table 3, p. 365.
1940 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. I, Table 3, p. 365.
1950 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. I, Table 5, p. 15-9.
1960 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Vol. I, Part A, Table 6,
p. 17-10.

KANSAS

- 1910 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1910, Vol. II, Table I, p. 674.
1920 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1920, Vol. I, Table 49, p. 105;
Table 50, p. 158.
1930 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. I, Table 3, p. 395.
1940 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. I, Table 3, p. 395.

- 1950 data: U.S. Census of Population. 1950, Vol. I, Table 5, p. 16-11.
 1960 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Vol. I, Part A, Table 6,
 p. 18-14.

MISSOURI

- 1910 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1910, Vol. II, Table I, p. 1100.
 1920 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1920, Vol. I, Table 49, p. 114;
 Table 50, p. 163.
 1930 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. I, Table 3, p. 585.
 1940 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. I, Table 3, p. 585.
 1950 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. I, Table 5, p. 25-11.
 1960 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Vol. I, Part A, Table 6,
 p. 27-13, and p. XXXIV.

NEBRASKA

- 1910 data: U.S. Census of Population. 1910, Vol. III, Table I, p. 50.
 1920 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1920, Vol. I, Table 49, p. 116;
 Table 50, p. 164.
 1930 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. I, Table 3, p. 635.
 1940 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. I, Table 3, p. 635.
 1950 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. I, Table 5, p. 27-8.
 1960 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Vol. I, Part A, Table 6,
 p. 29-10.

OKLAHOMA

- 1910 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1910, Vol. III, Table I, p. 466.
 1920 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1920, Vol. I, Table 49, p. 124;
 Table 50, p. 169.
 1930 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. I, Table 3, p. 863.
 1940 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. I, Table 3, p. 863.
 1950 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. I, Table 5, p. 36-9.
 1960 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Vol. I, Part A, Table 6,
 p. 38-11.

EXPLANATION

"Urban" population and "Rural" population are distinguished in this table according to definitions used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Rural population includes all persons not living in areas classed as urban. It

is not the same as farm population, although most persons living on farms are included in rural population figures.

For the census years 1910 through 1940, urban population consists only of persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. In 1950 and 1960, persons living in unincorporated as well as incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more are included in the urban population. Also included as urban in 1950 and 1960 are persons living in incorporated or unincorporated areas of any size in densely settled fringes around cities of 50,000 or more.

The expanded definition of urban population in 1950 affects the comparability of data for only 23 of the 564 counties in the six-state area. The magnitude of the differences in urban and rural population arising from the 1950 definitional change is shown on the tables for each county involved. Counties affected by the new definition include:

Arkansas--Bradley, Ouachita, Pulaski; Iowa--Black Hawk, Polk, Pottawattamie, Scott; Kansas--Doniphan, Johnson, Sedgwick, Shawnee, Wyandotte; Missouri--Buchanan, Clay, Greene, Jackson, St. Louis; Oklahoma--Creek, LeFlore, Oklahoma, Osage, Payne, Tulsa.

Further problems of comparability for the six-state area arise from changes in county boundaries. These changes are listed in Appendix Table A.

Several counties show a marked change in urban population between two census years primarily because a place grows above or declines below the 2,500 inhabitant minimum. For example, the City of Kingfisher in Kingfisher County, Oklahoma, had a population in 1910 of 2,538, in 1920 of 2,447, and in 1930 of 2,726. This caused that county to show urban population in 1910 and 1930 but not in 1920. Supplemental information in instances similar to this can be derived from TABLE 9, POPULATION OF ALL INCORPORATED PLACES AND OF UNINCORPORATED PLACES OF 1,000 OR MORE IN 1960, BY DECADE, 1910-1960.

It is possible for a county to have urban population less than 2,500 in cases in which an urban place is located only partially in that county.

For a discussion of the impact of a change in the Bureau of Census treatment of the place of residence of college students, see the explanation to TABLE 9, POPULATION OF ALL INCORPORATED PLACES AND OF UNINCORPORATED PLACES OF 1,000 OR MORE IN 1960, BY DECADE, 1910-1960.

In some instances, the decennial censuses revise figures given in the preceding census. In entering the data of this table, such revised figures were used.

For further, more detailed information, see U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Vol. I, Part A, pp. XII-XIII, XVI, and XVIII.

TABLE 7
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, BY PERSONS 25 YEARS
OLD AND OVER, 1940, 1950, AND 1960

SOURCE

The general source for the information given in this table is the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population for the appropriate years. Below is the detailed source by states.

ARKANSAS

- 1940 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 1, Table 21, p. 418.
- 1950 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. II, Part 4, Tables 42 and 12, pp. 4-78 and 4-29.
- 1960 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC(1)-5C, Tables 83 and 35, pp. 5-196 and 5-133.

IOWA

- 1940 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 2, Table 21, p. 872.
- 1950 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. II, Part 15, Tables 42 and 12, pp. 15-100 and 15-37.
- 1960 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC(1)-17C, Tables 83 and 35, pp. 17-246 and 17-166.

KANSAS

- 1940 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 3, Table 21, p. 38.
- 1950 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. II, Part 16, Tables 42 and 12, pp. 16-89 and 16-32.
- 1960 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC(1)-18C, Tables 83 and 35, pp. 18-239 and 18-165.

MISSOURI

1940 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 4, Table 21, p. 336.

1950 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. II, Part 25, Tables 42 and 12, pp. 25-113 and 25-45.

1960 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC(1)-27C, Tables 83 and 35, pp. 27-271 and 27-182.

NEBRASKA

1940 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 4, Table 21, p. 608.

1950 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. II, Part 27, Tables 42 and 12, pp. 27-74 and 27-28

1960 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC(1)-29C, Tables 83 and 35, pp. 29-204 and 29-140.

OKLAHOMA

1940 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 5, Table 21, p. 824.

1950 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. II, Part 36, Tables 42 and 12, pp. 36-86 and 36-29

1960 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC(1)-38C, Tables 83 and 35, pp. 38-211 and 38-141.

EXPLANATION

This table indicates years of school completed for persons 25 years old and over. Because most people have completed their formal education by the time they are 25, these data provide a general indication of the educational level of the adult population of a county.

Years of school completed refers to the highest grade or college year which a person completed successfully, regardless of how many years he may have attended school. For the 1940 census, a person was supposed to report the grade last completed. However, people frequently reported the last grade in which they were enrolled rather than the last one they completed successfully. To reduce such reporting errors, in 1950 and 1960 a person was asked to identify separately the highest grade or college year which he attended and whether or not he completed successfully the

full grade or year. In cases in which a person was educated in ungraded schools, foreign systems, or through tutoring, an equivalent grade in terms of the conventional American school system was applied.

The data show years completed in schools in which a student may advance toward an elementary certificate, high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional degree. Training in nursery schools, in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools, in on-the-job training, and through correspondence courses is not generally included.

The 1940 and 1950 censuses indicate directly the number of persons not reporting information on years of school completed. In 1960, the Bureau of the Census used a basis consistent with entries of other persons with similar characteristics to assign years of school completed to persons not reporting this information.

For 1950 and 1960, the number of persons 25 and over from this table will vary slightly from the sum of all persons 25 and over from TABLE 5, DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE GROUPS, BY DECADE, 1930-1960. These variations are apparently due to differences in techniques used by the Bureau of the Census.

"Median School Years Completed" is presented because the median is generally regarded as the best measure of the central tendency or average for data such as appear in this table. If a group of numbers is arranged in order from the highest to the lowest, the median divides the distribution into two equal parts. For example, if the median years of school completed for persons 25 years old and over in a county is 7.3, then half of those persons have completed more than 7.3 years, and half have completed less than 7.3 years.

All medians were taken directly from the indicated sources except those for the "Total" population in 1940. Because the 1940 "Total" medians do not appear in the source, they were calculated according to the following procedure.

The symbols used in the formula are defined as follows:

- (1) "T" is the figure obtained by subtracting "Not Reporting" from "Total."
- (2) "i" is the number of years in the median class, e.g., if the class is "5 or 6 Years", the size, i, is 2.

- (3) "F" is the number of persons in all classes above the median class.
- (4) "fmed." is the number of persons in the median class.
- (5) "L" is the lower limit of the median class, e.g., if the class is "1 to 3 Years" (of college), L is 13.

The median is then calculated as follows:

$$\text{Median} = L + i [(T/2 - F) / f_{\text{med}}.]$$

Example: Adair County, Oklahoma - 1940

$T/2 = 3,616$	$\text{Median} = 7 + 2 [(3,616 - 3,311)/2,417]$
$F = 3,311$	$= 7 + 2 (305/2,417)$
$f_{\text{med}} = 2,417$	$= 7 + 2 (.1262)$
$L = 7$	$= 7 + .2524$
$i = 2$	$= 7.3 \text{ after rounding}$

The median is rounded in accordance with 1940 census procedures to afford maximum comparability. If the second decimal place is less than 5, the first place is left unchanged. If the second decimal place is greater than or equal to 5, the first place is increased by one.

For further, more detailed information, see U.S. Census of Population: 1960, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC(1)-1C, pp. XVIII-XXI.

TABLE 8

RACIAL COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, BY DECADE, 1930-1960

SOURCE

The general source for the information given in this table is the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population for the appropriate years. Below is the detailed source by states.

ARKANSAS

- 1930 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 1, Tables 21 and 22, pp. 418 and 423.
- 1940 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 1, Tables 21 and 22, pp. 418 and 423.
- 1950 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. II, Part 4, Table 42, p. 4-78.
- 1960 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, General Population Characteristics, PC(1)-5B, Table 28, p. 5-107.

IOWA

- 1930 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 2, Tables 21 and 22, pp. 872 and 878.
- 1940 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 2, Tables 21 and 22, pp. 872 and 878.
- 1950 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. II, Part 15, Table 42, p. 15-100.
- 1960 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, General Population Characteristics, PC(1)-17B, Table 28, p. 17-135.

KANSAS

- 1930 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 3, Tables 21 and 22, pp. 38 and 45.
- 1940 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 3, Tables 21 and 22, pp. 38 and 45.
- 1950 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. II, Part 16, Table 42, p. 16-89.
- 1960 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, General Population Characteristics PC(1)-18B, Table 28, p. 18-134.

MISSOURI

- 1930 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 4, Tables 21 and 22, pp. 336 and 343.
- 1940 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 4, Tables 21 and 22, pp. 336 and 343.
- 1950 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. II, Part 25, Table 42, p. 25-113.
- 1960 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, General Population Characteristics, PC(1)-27B, Table 28, p. 27-146.

NEBRASKA

- 1930 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 4, Tables 21 and 22, pp. 608 and 614.
- 1940 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 4, Tables 21 and 22, pp. 608 and 614.
- 1950 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. II, Part 27, Table 42, p. 27-74.
- 1960 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, General Population Characteristics, PC(1)-29B, Table 28, p. 29-110.

OKLAHOMA

- 1930 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 5, Tables 21 and 22, pp. 824 and 829.
- 1940 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 5, Tables 21 and 22, pp. 824 and 829.
- 1950 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. II, Part 36, Table 42, p. 36-86 and Table 47, p. 36-110.
- 1960 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, General Population Characteristics, PC(1)-38B, Table 28, p. 38-114.

EXPLANATION

According to the Bureau of the Census, the concept of "race" as recognized by the general public is used for classification in this table. It does not refer to definite biological classes and in some cases actually refers to nationality.

Prior to the 1960 census, racial composition by county is generally available only for "White" and "Nonwhite" with the latter broken into "Negro" and all other nonwhite. State totals for each census year from 1930 through 1960, and county totals for 1960, are available according to a more detailed classification in which the "Nonwhite" category is broken into

"Negro", "Indian" (American Indian), "Japanese", "Chinese", "Filipino", and "Other" races. Thus with the exception of Oklahoma (discussed below), the data in this table do not follow the more detailed classification system until 1960. The tables showing state totals can be used to derive a rough guide to the county composition of the all other-nonwhite category in 1930, 1940 and 1950. The state tables follow the complete set of county tables for each state.

The 1960 census relied upon self-enumeration, whereas in earlier censuses determination of race was usually made by the enumerator. This change, combined with a less complete editing of responses to racial questions in 1960, appears to be primarily responsible for the marked increase in number of persons other than Negroes in the "Nonwhite" category in 1960 as compared with 1950. The Bureau of the Census indicates, however, that 1960 data on Indian population may be more accurate than for earlier censuses because of greater coverage of off-reservation Indians, and the stimulus of Indians to report race correctly in order to participate in future tribal benefits.

Census publications for 1950 and 1960 do not present a percentage breakdown of the different races. Thus it was necessary to calculate the "Percent of total" figures in this table for those years by dividing the number of inhabitants in each racial category by the total county population for that year. Calculations were carried to six decimal places and were rounded as follows. If the last two decimal places were greater than 50, then the fourth decimal place was raised one. If the last two decimal places were less than 50, then the fourth decimal place was left unchanged. If the last two decimal places were equal to 50, the fourth place was raised one when there was a remainder. If the last two decimal places were equal to 50 and there was no remainder, then the fourth decimal place was left unchanged if it was an even number or raised one if it was an odd number. Then the result was multiplied by 100 to form a percentage figure.

Limited additional information on number of Indians, Chinese and Japanese in 1950 by county can be found in Table 47 in the 1950 Census sources cited above for each state. The sources provide figures for counties with at least 10 Indians, Chinese or Japanese. This special

information applies to 19 counties in Arkansas, 15 counties in Iowa, 30 counties in Kansas, 16 counties in Missouri, 23 counties in Nebraska and 67 counties in Oklahoma. Because the information is so extensive for Oklahoma, the 1950 figures in that state's set of county tables include number of "Indians", "Chinese", and "Japanese".

Further problems of comparability for the six-state area arise from changes in county boundaries. These changes are listed in Appendix Table A.

For a discussion of the impact of a change in the Bureau of Census treatment of the place of residence of college students, see the explanation to TABLE 9, POPULATION OF ALL INCORPORATED PLACES AND OF UNINCORPORATED PLACES OF 1,000 OR MORE IN 1960, BY DECADE, 1910-1960.

For further, more detailed information, see U.S. Census of Population: 1960, General Population Characteristics, United States Summary, Final Report PC(1)-1B, pp. X-XI.

TABLE 9

POPULATION OF ALL INCORPORATED PLACES AND OF UNINCORPORATED
PLACES OF 1,000 OR MORE IN 1960, BY DECADE, 1910-1960

SOURCE

The general source for the information given in this table is the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population for the appropriate years. Below is the detailed source by states.

ARKANSAS

- 1910 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1910, Vol. II, Table 2, p. 108.
 1920 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1920, Vol. I, Table 51, p. 181.
 1930 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. I, Table 5, p. 120.
 1940 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. I, Table 5, p. 109.
 1950 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. I, Table 7, p. 4-19.
 1960 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Vol. I, Part A, Table 8, p. 5-19, and U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Vol. I, Part 5, p. XLVII.

IOWA

- 1910 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1910, Vol. II, Table 2, p. 605.
 1920 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1920, Vol. I, Table 51, p. 211.
 1930 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. I, Table 5, p. 388.
 1940 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. I, Table 5, p. 379.
 1950 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. I, Table 7, p. 15-21.
 1960 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Vol. I, Part A, Table 8, p. 17-23 and p. XXXIII.

KANSAS

- 1910 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1910, Vol. II, Table 2, p. 664.
 1920 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1920, Vol. I, Table 51, p. 218.
 1930 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. I, Table 5, p. 422.
 1940 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. I, Table 5, p. 406.

- 1950 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. I, Table 7, p. 16-22.
- 1960 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Vol. I, Part A, Table 8, p. 18-25.

MISSOURI

- 1910 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1910, Vol. II, Table 2, p. 1088.
- 1920 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1920, Vol. I, Table 51, p. 244.
- 1930 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. I, Table 5, p. 622.
- 1940 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. I, Table 5, p. 596.
- 1950 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. I, Table 7, p. 25-22.
- 1960 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Vol. I, Part A, Table 8, p. 27-25 and p. XXXIV, and U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Vol. I, Part 27, p. XLVII.

NEBRASKA

- 1910 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1910, Vol. III, Table 2, p. 39.
- 1920 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1920, Vol. I, Table 51, p. 251.
- 1930 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. I, Table 5, p. 684.
- 1940 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. I, Table 5, p. 646.
- 1950 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. I, Table 7, p. 27-19.
- 1960 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Vol. I, Part A, Table 8, p. 29-19 and p. XXXIV.

OKLAHOMA

- 1910 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1910, Vol. III, Table 2, p. 456.
- 1920 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1920, Vol. I, Table 51, p. 280.
- 1930 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. I, Table 5, p. 895.
- 1940 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. I, Table 5, p. 871.
- 1950 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. I, Table 7, p. 36-16.
- 1960 data: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Vol. I, Part A, Table 8, p. 38-19 and p. XXXV, and U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Vol. I, Part 38, p. XLVII.

EXPLANATION

This table presents population figures by decade, 1910-1960, for all incorporated and unincorporated places identified in the 1960 Census of Population. The term "place" is currently defined by the Bureau of the

Census as "a concentration of population regardless of the existence of legally prescribed limits, powers, or functions." Every incorporated place in 1960 is included in this table. An incorporated place is a political unit such as a city, borough, town, or village with legal boundaries. Unincorporated places included in the listing are densely settled population centers of 1,000 or more in 1960 which are not political units and thus are without legal boundaries. The Bureau of the Census selected and determined boundaries for unincorporated places prior to enumeration.

Before 1950, the decennial censuses of population included only incorporated places. Population figures for unincorporated places listed in the county tables are unavailable for 1940 and earlier census years. Moreover, some communities were not incorporated during every census year. Thus the absence of data for a place for a given census year should not be interpreted as indicating that the place did not exist.

The population figure for each incorporated place applies to the geographic boundaries existing at the time of the particular census. Thus, population changes of incorporated communities reflect the effects of annexations as well as the effects of migration and natural increase (number of births minus number of deaths). In an effort to provide the analyst with a means for identifying the effect of annexations on population changes of incorporated places, the Bureau of the Census made separate population counts for annexed areas in the 1960 census. The results of this endeavor for incorporated places of 2,500 or more in 1950 are presented by states in Appendix Tables H, I, J, K, L, and M.

The change in population between 1940 and 1950 of incorporated places with colleges tends to be inflated due to a change in the Census Bureau's treatment of college students. In censuses prior to 1950, college students were counted as residents of the community in which their parents lived. In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students are considered residents of the communities in which they reside while attending college. The effect of this definitional change was most pronounced in those communities in the six-state area where large state universities are located. These include Fayetteville, Arkansas; Ames and Iowa City, Iowa; Lawrence and Manhattan, Kansas; Columbia, Missouri; Lincoln, Nebraska; and Norman

and Stillwater, Oklahoma. Listed by states in Appendix Tables B, C, D, E, F, G, are communities in which one or more colleges were located in 1950 and/or 1960 and the enrollment figure for each institution in both years.

In some instances, the decennial censuses revise figures given in the preceding census. In entering the data of this table, such revised figures were used. The 1960 census also includes a "List of Corrections" relating to errors in the tables of that document. These 1960 corrections, by state, are as follows: Arkansas--Lawrence County, Alicia--changed from 236 to 294; Iowa--Audubon County, Gray--changed from 152 to 162, and Tama County, Toledo--changed from 2,850 to 2,417; Kansas--none; Missouri--Callaway County, Cedar City--added with a 1960 population of 466, De Kalb County, Weatherby--changed from 450 to 107, Dent and Reynolds Counties, Bunker--added with a 1960 population of 153 in Dent and 248 in Reynolds, Franklin County, Berger--changed from 187 to 205, Jackson County, Lake Lotawana--changed from unincorporated to incorporated, Macon County, Ethel--changed from 149 to 176, Montgomery, Middletown--changed from 199 to 211, Pemiscot County, Homestown--added with a 1960 population of 274, Reynolds County, Centerville--changed from 163 to 210 (also, see Dent County above), St. Louis County, Fenton--changed from 207 to 1,059, Saline County, Arrow Rock--changed from 245 to 126, Nelson--changed from 126 to 245; Nebraska--Dodge County, Inglewood--changed from 805 to 480; Oklahoma--Logan County, Langston--changed from 136 to 417, McCurtain County, Garvin--changed from 109 to 138, Sequoyah County, Roland--changed from 100 to 492.

For further, more detailed information, see U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Vol. I, Part A, pp. XXI-XXIII.

TABLE 10
SELECTED HOUSING FACILITIES, 1940, 1950, AND 1960

SOURCE

The general source for the information given in this table is the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Housing for the appropriate years. Below is the detailed source by states.

ARKANSAS

- 1940 data: U.S. Census of Housing: 1940, Vol. II, Part 2, Table 22, p. 140.
1950 data: U.S. Census of Housing: 1950, Vol. I, Part 2, Table 27, p. 4-44.
1960 data: U.S. Census of Housing: 1960, HC(1) No. 5, Table 28, p. 5-49; Table 12, p. 5-15 (SMSA Counties).

IOWA

- 1940 data: U.S. Census of Housing: 1940, Vol. II, Part 3, Table 22, p. 30.
1950 data: U.S. Census of Housing: 1950, Vol. I, Part 3, Table 27, p. 15-52.
1960 data: U.S. Census of Housing: 1960, HC(1) No. 17, Table 28, p. 17-66; Table 12, p. 17-13 (SMSA Counties).

KANSAS

- 1940 data: U.S. Census of Housing: 1940, Vol. II, Part 3, Table 22, p. 129.
1950 data: U.S. Census of Housing: 1950, Vol. I, Part 3, Table 27, p. 16-40.
1960 data: U.S. Census of Housing: 1960, HC(1) No. 18, Table 28, p. 18-50; Table 12, p. 18-16 (SMSA Counties).

MISSOURI

- 1940 data: U.S. Census of Housing: 1940, Vol. II, Part 3, Table 22, p. 887.
1950 data: U.S. Census of Housing: 1950, Vol. I, Part 4, Table 27, p. 25-55.

1960 data: U.S. Census of Housing: 1960, HC(1) No. 27, Table 28, p. 27-76; Table 12, p. 27-16 (SMSA Counties).

NEBRASKA

1940 data: U.S. Census of Housing: 1940, Vol. II, Part 4, Table 22, p. 22.

1950 data: U.S. Census of Housing: 1950, Vol. I, Part 4, Table 27, p. 27-34.

1960 data: U.S. Census of Housing: 1960, HC(1) No. 29, Table 28, p. 29-37; Table 12, p. 29-13 (SMSA Counties).

OKLAHOMA

1940 data: U.S. Census of Housing: 1940, Vol. II, Part 4, Table 22, p. 725.

1950 data: U.S. Census of Housing: 1950, Vol. I, Part 5, Table 27, p. 36-46.

1960 data: U.S. Census of Housing: 1960, HC(1) No. 38, Table 28, p. 38-49; Table 12, p. 38-16 (SMSA Counties).

EXPLANATION

In this table, number of housing units in a county is shown according to certain characteristics of toilet facilities, bathing facilities, and water supply. (Refer to the explanation to TABLE 11, HOUSING TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS, 1940, 1950, AND 1960, for a detailed discussion of the meaning of "housing unit".)

"Toilet Facilities"—A housing unit has a flush toilet if the toilet is inside the structure and is available for use by the occupants. A flush toilet is for "Exclusive use" if it is used ordinarily by no persons other than the occupants of the housing unit in which it is located.

"Shared" flush toilets are used by the occupants of more than one housing unit. Housing units with "Other toilet facilities or none" include those with privies, chemical toilets, outside flush toilets, or no facilities at all.

"Bathing Facilities"—A housing unit has a bathtub or shower if either facility is inside the structure, and available for use by the occupants of the unit. The tub or shower must be supplied with piped water, though the availability of hot water is not required. Bathing facilities for "Exclusive use" are differentiated from "Shared" facilities on the same basis as explained for toilet facilities.

"Water Supply"—A housing unit has piped water if water is piped to it from a pressure or gravity system. Units with "Piped water outside structure" have no running water inside but have running water available on the same property. The 1950 and 1960 censuses identified whether piped water was inside or outside the structure in which the housing unit or units were located. In 1940 data were presented on the basis of availability of piped water inside or outside the housing unit itself. Thus if several housing units were located in one structure with the sole supply of running water in a common hallway, in 1940 none of the units would have been treated as having running water inside. In 1950 and 1960, all the units in such a structure would have been counted as having an inside supply of piped water. Included in the "No piped water" category are units for which the only source of water is a hand pump, open well, spring, or cistern, etc., and units in which the occupants must obtain water from a source which is not on the same property.

The water supply categories used in this table are identical to those appearing in the 1950 and 1960 censuses of housing. However, the 1940 Census of Housing used somewhat different categories. Below are the 1940 categories and the way that they were fitted into this table.

<u>1940 Category</u>	<u>Corresponding Category in this Table</u>
Running water in dwelling unit	Hot and cold piped water inside structure
	Only cold piped water inside structure
Running water within 50 feet	Piped water outside structure
Hand pump in dwelling unit	No piped water
Other water supply within 50 feet	
No water supply within 50 feet	

Toilet facilities, bathing facilities, and water supply features not reported are indicated directly in the 1940 and 1950 sources. In 1960,

the Bureau of the Census used related data on the housing unit itself or on similar units in the immediate neighborhood as a basis for assigning an appropriate entry where information was not reported.

Certain discrepancies between the sum of the housing units in each one of the individual categories contained in this table and the "Total housing units" figure for Table 11 for 1960 are apparently the result of sampling variability. The total figure for 1960 in this table is based on a 25 percent sample, whereas the data in Table 11 are based on a complete count. Such discrepancies occur in the following counties: ~~Arkansas~~—Pulaski; ~~Iowa~~—Black Hawk, Delaware, Des Moines, Polk, Woodbury; ~~Kansas~~—Johnson, Sedgwick, Shawnee, Sumner, Wyandotte; ~~Missouri~~—Clay, Jackson, Ray, St. Louis, St. Louis City; ~~Nebraska~~—Douglas, Lancaster; ~~Oklahoma~~—Canadian, Oklahoma, Osage, Tulsa, Washington. For 1940 and 1950, total figures from this table are identical to those in Table 11.

As the source notes for this table indicate, data are derived from two individual state tables in the 1960 Census of Housing. Data for counties located in "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas" (SMSA's) are found in state Table 12, whereas data for other counties are from state Table 28. Although the criteria used by the Bureau of the Budget to distinguish SMSA's are quite complex, such areas essentially include counties in which there is at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants, along with any densely populated neighboring counties. [See Bureau of the Budget, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1961).] The SMSA counties in the six-state area are: ~~Arkansas~~—Miller, Pulaski, Sebastian; ~~Iowa~~—Black Hawk, Dubuque, Linn, Polk, Pottawattamie, Scott, Woodbury; ~~Kansas~~—Johnson, Sedgwick, Shawnee, Wyandotte; ~~Missouri~~—Buchanan, Clay, Greene, Jackson, Jefferson, St. Charles, St. Louis, St. Louis City; ~~Nebraska~~—Douglas, Lancaster, Sarpy; ~~Oklahoma~~—Canadian, Cleveland, Comanche, Creek, Oklahoma, Osage, Tulsa.

For further, more detailed information, see U.S. Census of Housing: 1960, HC(1)-1, pp. LXII-LXIV.

TABLE 11

HOUSING TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS, 1940, 1950, AND 1960

SOURCE

The general source for the information given in this table is the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Housing for the appropriate years. Below is the detailed source by states.

ARKANSAS

- 1940 data: U.S. Census of Housing: 1940, Vol. II, Part 2, Table 22, p. 140.
- 1950 data: U.S. Census of Housing: 1950, Vol. I, Part 2, Table 26, p. 4-39.
- 1960 data: U.S. Census of Housing: 1960, HC(1) No. 5, Table 28, p. 5-49; Table 12, p. 5-15 (SMSA Counties).

IOWA

- 1940 data: U.S. Census of Housing: 1940, Vol. II, Part 3, Table 22, p. 30.
- 1950 data: U.S. Census of Housing: 1950, Vol. I, Part 3, Table 26, p. 15-46.
- 1960 data: U.S. Census of Housing: 1960, HC(1) No. 17, Table 28, p. 17-66; Table 12, p. 17-13 (SMSA Counties).

KANSAS

- 1940 data: U.S. Census of Housing: 1940, Vol. II, Part 3, Table 22, p. 129.
- 1950 data: U.S. Census of Housing: 1950, Vol. I, Part 3, Table 26, p. 16-33.
- 1960 data: U.S. Census of Housing: 1960, HC(1) No. 18, Table 28, p. 18-50; Table 12, p. 18-16 (SMSA Counties).

MISSOURI

- 1940 data: U.S. Census of Housing: 1940, Vol. II, Part 3, Table 22, p. 887.
- 1950 data: U.S. Census of Housing: 1950, Vol. I, Part 4, Table 26, p. 25-48.

1960 data: U.S. Census of Housing: 1960, HC(1) No. 27, Table 28, p. 27-76; Table 12, p. 27-16 (SMSA Counties).

NEBRASKA

1940 data: U.S. Census of Housing: 1940, Vol. II, Part 4, Table 22, p. 22.

1950 data: U.S. Census of Housing: 1950, Vol. I, Part 4, Table 26, p. 27-28.

1960 data: U.S. Census of Housing: 1960, HC(1) No. 29, Table 28, p. 29-37; Table 12, p. 29-13 (SMSA Counties).

OKLAHOMA

1940 data: U.S. Census of Housing: 1940, Vol. II, Part 4, Table 22, p. 725.

1950 data: U.S. Census of Housing: 1950, Vol. I, Part 5, Table 26, p. 36-41.

1960 data: U.S. Census of Housing: 1960, HC(1) No. 38, Table 28, p. 38-49; Table 12, p. 38-16 (SMSA Counties).

EXPLANATION

This table presents number of housing units according to tenure and vacancy characteristics. The Bureau of the Census classifies the population's living quarters as either housing units or group quarters. In housing units, the occupants have separate living quarters such as a house, apartment or flat; group quarters are found in places such as institutions, college dormitories, military barracks and hospitals where the occupants do not have separate living quarters. Group quarters are excluded from the Census of Housing.

Tenure refers to whether a housing unit is occupied by its owner or by a renter. A housing unit is occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the person or persons are only temporarily absent. It is "Owner occupied" if the owner lives in the unit, even though it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are "Renter occupied" whether or not cash rent is actually paid.

Figures for "Total housing units", "Owner occupied", and "Renter occupied" categories were derived directly from the sources cited above. The same is true for "Vacant (total)" units, except for 1950 when it was

necessary to combine categories in the source under the headings "Non-resident dwelling units" and "Vacant dwelling units" in order to obtain the figure used in this table. The subclassifications "For sale" and "For rent" were derived directly from the source for 1950 and 1960. In 1940 the source reports these two subclassifications under a single class. Units which are both for sale and for rent are treated as "For rent". For all three years, the "Other" figure in this table was calculated by deducting "For sale" and "For rent" data from "Vacant (total)" units.

In 1960, the figures for "Owner occupied as a percent of all occupied" had to be calculated because the data were not available in the source.

Although this table contains only data for housing units, comparability for the three years is affected somewhat by changes in the distinction between group quarters and housing units. In 1960, the concept of housing unit applied to all private living quarters. It included any house, apartment, room or group of rooms which was occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters, and which had (a) direct access from the outside or a common hall, or (b) a kitchen or cooking equipment for the occupants' exclusive use.

In 1950 and 1940, the Bureau of the Census used the term "dwelling unit" instead of "housing unit" to refer to the data contained in this table. The major difference between the 1950 and 1960 definitions relates to the treatment of one-room quarters. In 1950, a one-room unit without separate cooking equipment qualified as a dwelling unit only when located in a regular apartment house or when the room constituted the only living quarters in a structure. Such a room would have been included in 1960 if it had direct access, no matter whether it was in an apartment house, rooming house or house converted to apartment use. The broader 1960 approach also included single hotel rooms occupied by a person whose usual place of residence is in a hotel or who has no usual place of residence elsewhere. In 1950, single hotel rooms were included only if more than half the accommodations in the hotel were for permanent guests.

Unlike 1950 and 1960, the 1940 definition of housing (dwelling) unit did not utilize criteria of separateness of entrance or cooking facilities. Rather, it referred to a unit occupied or intended for occupancy by a family or group of persons residing together, or by one person living alone.

According to the 1960 Census of Housing, the overall effect of these changes in the definition of housing units relative to group living quarters is small. Any impairment of comparability probably applies to densely settled areas considerably smaller than a county (such as census tracts).

Comparability is further affected by changes in the degree to which vacant housing in very poor condition is included. Vacant units range in quality from newly constructed housing to structures which by almost any standard are unfit for human habitation. Therefore, a count of vacant housing must establish some criteria by which to exclude certain inferior structures. The Bureau of the Census advises that these criteria are less inclusive in 1940 than in 1950 and 1960.

The breakdown of vacant housing units into "For sale", "For rent", and "Other" categories is basically the same for 1950 and 1960. "For sale" and "For rent" data for those years apply only to housing units which are not dilapidated and which are suitable for occupancy on a year-round basis. The Bureau of the Census defines dilapidated housing as that which is considered fit for human habitation, but which does not provide safe and adequate shelter and endangers the health, safety, or well-being of the occupants. In 1940 the for sale and for rent figures apply to all housing units, regardless of their quality or inhabitability on a year-round basis. Thus, in this table, the figures for "For rent" and "For sale" are overstated, and those for the "Other" category are understated in 1940 relative to 1950 and 1960.

Special notice should be taken of TABLE 12, YEAR HOUSING STRUCTURE BUILT, FOR HOUSING UNITS IN 1960, which presents the age distribution of a county's housing units in 1960. Certain discrepancies between "Total" housing units in that table and "Total housing units" in this table for 1960 are apparently the result of sampling variability. The total figure in this table is based on a complete count, whereas the data in Table 12 are from a 25 percent sample. Such discrepancies occur in the following counties: Arkansas—Pulaski; Iowa—Black Hawk, Delaware, Des Moines, Polk, Woodbury; Kansas—Johnson, Sedgwick, Shawnee, Sumner, Wyandotte; Missouri—Clay, Jackson, Ray, St. Louis, St. Louis City; Nebraska—Douglas, Lancaster; Oklahoma—Canadian, Oklahoma, Osage, Tulsa, Washington.

As the source notes for this table indicate, 1960 data are derived from two individual state tables in the 1960 Census of Housing. Data for counties located in "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas" (SMSA's) are found in state Table 12, whereas data for other counties are from state Table 28. Although the criteria used by the Bureau of the Budget to distinguish SMSA's are quite complex, such areas essentially include counties in which there is at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants, along with any densely populated neighboring counties. [See Bureau of the Budget, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1961).] The SMSA counties in the six-state area are: Arkansas—Miller, Pulaski, Sebastian; Iowa—Black Hawk, Dubuque, Linn, Polk, Pottawattamie, Scott, Woodbury; Kansas—Johnson, Sedgwick, Shawnee, Wyandotte; Missouri—Buchanan, Clay, Greene, Jackson, Jefferson, St. Charles, St. Louis, St. Louis City; Nebraska—Douglas, Lancaster, Sarpy; Oklahoma—Canadian, Cleveland, Comanche, Creek, Oklahoma, Osage, Tulsa.

For further, more detailed information, see U.S. Census of Housing, 1960, HC(1)-1, pp. LIV-LX.

TABLE 12

YEAR HOUSING STRUCTURE BUILT, FOR HOUSING UNITS IN 1960

SOURCE

The general source for the information given in this table is the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Housing: 1960. Below is the detailed source by states.

ARKANSAS

U.S. Census of Housing: 1960, HC(1) No. 5, Table 28, p. 5-49; Table 14, p. 5-21 (SMSA Counties).

IOWA

U.S. Census of Housing: 1960, HC(1) No. 17, Table 28, p. 17-66; Table 14, p. 17-23 (SMSA Counties).

KANSAS

U.S. Census of Housing: 1960, HC(1) No. 18, Table 28, p. 18-50; Table 14, p. 18-20 (SMSA Counties).

MISSOURI

U.S. Census of Housing: 1960, HC(1) No. 27, Table 28, p. 27-76; Table 14, p. 27-26 (SMSA Counties).

NEBRASKA

U.S. Census of Housing: 1960, HC(1) No. 29, Table 28, p. 29-37; Table 14, p. 29-17 (SMSA Counties).

OKLAHOMA

U.S. Census of Housing: 1960, HC(1) No. 38, Table 28, p. 38-49; Table 14, p. 38-20 (SMSA Counties).

EXPLANATION

This table shows "year housing structure built" for all housing units in existence in 1960. A "housing structure" is a separate building that either has open space on all four sides or is separated from other

structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. "Year Built" refers to the year the original structure was built, not to dates when there may have been remodeling, additions, or conversion. Because "housing unit" basically means separate living quarters, this table does not show the year in which a housing unit came into existence. (See explanation to TABLE 11, HOUSING TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS, 1940, 1950, AND 1960, for a detailed discussion of the meaning of "housing unit".) Thus if a single family house built in 1935 was converted to a four-apartment structure in 1960, this table would indicate four housing units built in the period 1930 to 1939.

Special notice should be taken of TABLE 11, HOUSING TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS, 1940, 1950, AND 1960. Certain discrepancies between "Total housing units" in that table and "Total" units in this table are apparently the result of sampling variability. The total figure in this table is from a 25 percent sample, whereas the total in Table 11 is based on a complete count of units. Such discrepancies occur in the following counties: Arkansas—Pulaski; Iowa—Black Hawk, Delaware, Des Moines, Polk, Woodbury; Kansas—Johnson, Sedgwick, Shawnee, Sumner, Wyandotte; Missouri—Clay, Jackson, Ray, St. Louis, St. Louis City; Nebraska—Douglas, Lancaster; Oklahoma—Canadian, Oklahoma, Osage, Tulsa, Washington.

As the source notes for this table indicate, data are derived from two individual state tables in the 1960 Census of Housing. Data for counties located in "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas" (SMSA's) are found in state Table 14, whereas data for other counties are from state Table 28. Although the criteria used by the Bureau of the Budget to distinguish SMSA's are quite complex, such areas essentially include counties in which there is at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants, along with any densely populated neighboring counties. [See Bureau of the Budget, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1961).] The SMSA counties in the six-state area are: Arkansas—Miller, Pulaski, Sebastian; Iowa—Black Hawk, Dubuque, Linn, Polk, Pottawattamie, Scott, Woodbury; Kansas—Johnson, Sedgwick, Shawnee, Wyandotte; Missouri—Buchanan, Clay, Greene, Jackson, Jefferson, St. Charles, St. Louis, St. Louis City; Nebraska—Douglas, Lancaster, Sarpy; Oklahoma—Canadian, Cleveland, Comanche, Creek, Oklahoma, Osage, Tulsa.

For further, more detailed information, see U.S. Census of Housing: 1960, HC(1)-1, pp. LXI-LXII, 1-245.

TABLE 13
DEPOSITS OF ALL BANKS, SELECTED DATES, 1950-1962

SOURCE

The general source for the information given in this table is a publication of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System entitled Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas. Below is the detailed source by states.

ARKANSAS

- 1950 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, Dec. 30, 1950, pp. 9-10.
- 1952 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, June 30, 1952, pp. 9-10.
- 1954 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, June 30, 1954, pp. 9-10.
- 1956 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, June 30, 1956, pp. 9-10.
- 1958 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, June 23, 1958, pp. 9-10.
- 1960 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, June 15, 1960, pp. 8-9.
- 1962 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, June 30, 1962, pp. 8-9.

IOWA

- 1950 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, Dec. 30, 1950, pp. 31-32.
- 1952 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, June 30, 1952, pp. 31-32.
- 1954 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, June 30, 1954, pp. 31-32.
- 1956 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, June 30, 1956, pp. 31-32.
- 1958 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, June 23, 1958, pp. 31-32.
- 1960 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, June 15, 1960, pp. 26-28.

1962 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, June 30, 1962, pp. 26-28.

KANSAS

1950 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, Dec. 30, 1950, pp. 33-34.

1952 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, June 30, 1952, pp. 33-34.

1954 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, June 30, 1954, pp. 33-34.

1956 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, June 30, 1956, pp. 33-34.

1958 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, June 23, 1958, pp. 33-34.

1960 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, June 15, 1960, pp. 29-31.

1962 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, June 30, 1962, pp. 29-31.

MISSOURI

1950 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, Dec. 30, 1950, pp. 50-52.

1952 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, June 30, 1952, pp. 50-52.

1954 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, June 30, 1954, pp. 50-52.

1956 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, June 30, 1956, pp. 50-52.

1958 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, June 23, 1958, pp. 50-52.

1960 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, June 15, 1960, pp. 45-48.

1962 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, June 30, 1962, pp. 45-48.

NEBRASKA

1950 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, Dec. 30, 1950, pp. 54-55.

1952 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, June 30, 1952, pp. 54-55.

1954 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, June 30, 1954, pp. 54-55.

1956 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, June 30, 1956, pp. 54-55.

- 1958 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, June 23, 1958, pp. 54-55.
- 1960 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, June 15, 1960, pp. 50-52.
- 1962 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, June 30, 1962, pp. 50-52.

OKLAHOMA

- 1950 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, Dec. 30, 1950, pp. 69-71.
- 1952 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, June 30, 1952, pp. 69-71.
- 1954 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, June 30, 1954, pp. 69-71.
- 1956 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, June 30, 1956, pp. 69-71.
- 1958 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, June 23, 1958, pp. 69-71.
- 1960 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, June 15, 1960, pp. 63-65.
- 1962 data: Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, June 30, 1962, pp. 63-65.

EXPLANATION

Deposit figures in this table essentially apply to the deposit liabilities of commercial banks. There are no mutual savings banks in the six-state area. Depending upon the specific nature of state banking law, some slight amount of deposits in institutions known as "stock savings banks", "nondeposit trust companies", and "cooperative exchanges" may be included. Deposits in building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, credit unions, and personal loan companies are excluded.

Time and demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations are presented. Bank customers frequently refer to demand deposits as "checking accounts" and time deposits as "savings accounts". Demand deposits are subject to withdrawal at any time without prior notice; banks may require prior notice for the withdrawal of funds from time deposits.

The "Other" deposits category in this table includes time and demand deposits of governmental units. It also includes interbank deposits held by one bank to the account of another bank. Interbank deposits frequently serve as a means of clearing checks for small banks with their larger correspondent banks. "Other" deposits were calculated from the sources cited above by subtracting the sum of demand and time deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations from the figure for total deposits.

The figures in this table apply to banks located within a county on the specific dates indicated. For all years except 1962, deposits in branch banks are shown for the county in which the branch bank is located. Thus the county figures are not distorted by cases in which branch banks are located in counties different from their parent institutions. In 1962, some branch banking systems with centralized accounting methods did not allocate certain deposits to individual branches. It is unlikely that this would have very much if any effect on data for the six-state area. According to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, each of the six states has primarily unit banking. (Annual Report of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: 1960, p. 45.)

This table does not define the volume of deposits on the basis of the county in which depositors are located.

For further, more detailed information, see Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Distribution of Bank Deposits by Counties and Standard Metropolitan Areas, June 30, 1962, (Washington, D.C., December, 1962), FOREWORD.

TABLE 14
REGISTRATION OF AUTOMOBILES AND TRUCKS, ANNUALLY, 1950-1963

SOURCE

The information in this table was obtained from state agencies. Except for the Oklahoma publications cited below, the specific sources are either unpublished internal records, or unbound mimeographed or printed annual reports usually of one or two pages in length.

ARKANSAS

Arkansas Highway Department
Division of Statistics and Analyses
Highway Building
Little Rock, Arkansas

IOWA

Iowa Department of Public Safety
Motor Vehicle Registration Division
Des Moines, Iowa

KANSAS

State Highway Commission of Kansas
Topeka, Kansas

MISSOURI

Missouri State Highway Commission
Division of Highway Planning
Jefferson City, Missouri

NEBRASKA

Nebraska Department of Motor Vehicles
Lincoln, Nebraska

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma Tax Commission
Division of Research and Statistics
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

1950 data: Report of the Motor Vehicle License Division, 1950,
pp. 11-16.

- 1951 data: Report of the Motor Vehicle License Division, 1951, pp. 11-14, 17-18.
- 1952 data: Report of the Motor Vehicle License Division, 1952, pp. 11-16.
- 1953 data: Report of the Motor Vehicle Division, 1953, pp. 11-16.
- 1954 data: Report of the Motor Vehicle Division, 1954, pp. 11-16.
- 1955 data: Report of the Motor Vehicle Division, 1955, pp. 11-16.
- 1956 data: Report of the Motor Vehicle Division, 1956, pp. 11-16.
- 1957 data: Report of the Motor Vehicle Division, 1957, pp. 11-16.
- 1958 data: Report of the Motor Vehicle Division, 1958, pp. 11-16.
- 1959 data: Report of the Motor Vehicle Division, 1959, pp. 11-16.
- 1960 data: Report of the Motor Vehicle Division, 1960, pp. 11-16.
- 1961 data: Report of the Motor Vehicle Division, 1961, pp. 11-16.
- 1962 data: Report of the Motor Vehicle Division, 1962, pp. 11-16.
- 1963 data: Report of the Motor Vehicle Division, 1963, pp. 11-16.

EXPLANATION

Agencies in each of the six states compile and publish in some form data on motor vehicle and trailer registration. All were cooperative in providing data and answering questions concerning proper interpretation.

Basic problems encountered in handling these reports resulted from differences among classification systems used by the six states. Appendix Table N describes these systems and indicates why it was impossible to develop a table common to all six states using an extensive system of vehicle classification. The degree of detail in this table was virtually dictated by the brevity of Missouri's report. Moreover, it would have been difficult to provide further breakdowns of data on cars and trucks, since each state's system is unique. Thus the table simply reports county data on "Passenger autos" and "Truck and truck tractors". The state classification systems described in Appendix Table N fit into this table's classification system in the following manner.

<u>State</u>	<u>Passenger auto</u>	<u>Truck and truck tractor</u>
Arkansas-----	Passenger cars	Total trucks
Iowa-----	Autos	Trucks
		Truck tractors
Kansas-----	Auto	Trucks
Missouri-----	Passenger car	Commercial motor vehicle
Nebraska-----	Passenger	Trucks
		local
		coml. 6 mo.
		pro-rated coml.
		commercial
		farm
Oklahoma-----	Automobile	Farm truck
		Commercial truck

In spite of the simplicity of this table, several factors prevent perfect interstate comparability. Vehicles owned by state and local public agencies are not included in the Arkansas and Missouri reports and appear in the Oklahoma reports as a separate category with no breakdown according to vehicle type. Such vehicles are included in the figures for Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa. Buses are included as trucks for Kansas and Iowa, but do not appear in the table for the other states. Reports are not available for Arkansas in 1950 and 1951, and are unavailable for Missouri commercial vehicles in 1958 and 1959.

A further limitation to the use of state vehicle registration data results from the fact that federally owned vehicles are not licensed by state authorities.

TABLE 15

VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED, ANNUALLY, 1952-1962

SOURCE

The general source for the information given in this table is the annual Minerals Yearbook published by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines. For every state, the list of minerals produced is taken from the Minerals Yearbook for the year reported; however, except for 1962, the figure for value is taken from the Minerals Yearbook for the next year. This is done to incorporate the revised figure each year. For example, minerals produced in 1954 are taken from the 1954 volume, but the value figure is taken from the 1955 volume. Below is the detailed source by states.

ARKANSAS

1952 value, 1953 minerals produced:	<u>Minerals Yearbook</u> , <u>1953</u> , Vol. III, Table 19, p. 145.
1953 value, 1954 minerals produced:	<u>Minerals Yearbook</u> , <u>1954</u> , Vol. III, Table 21, p. 154.
1954 value, 1955 minerals produced:	<u>Minerals Yearbook</u> , <u>1955</u> , Vol. III, Table 19, p. 155.
1955 value, 1956 minerals produced:	<u>Minerals Yearbook</u> , <u>1956</u> , Vol. III, Table 21, p. 159.
1956 value, 1957 minerals produced:	<u>Minerals Yearbook</u> , <u>1957</u> , Vol. III, Table 20, p. 157.
1957 value, 1958 minerals produced:	<u>Minerals Yearbook</u> , <u>1958</u> , Vol. III, Table 16, p. 136.
1958 value, 1959 minerals produced:	<u>Minerals Yearbook</u> , <u>1959</u> , Vol. III, Table 17, p. 140.
1959 value, 1960 minerals produced:	<u>Minerals Yearbook</u> , <u>1960</u> , Vol. III, Table 17, p. 135.
1960 value, 1961 minerals produced:	<u>Minerals Yearbook</u> , <u>1961</u> , Vol. III, Table 18, p. 144.
1961 value, 1962 value, 1962 minerals produced:	<u>Minerals Yearbook</u> , <u>1962</u> , Vol. III, Table 18, p. 151.

IOWA

- 1952 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1952, Vol. III, Table 6, p. 358.
- 1952 value, 1953 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1953, Vol. III, Table 6, p. 401.
- 1953 value, 1954 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1954, Vol. III, Table 5, p. 426.
- 1954 value, 1955 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1955, Vol. III, Table 5, p. 416.
- 1955 value, 1956 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1956, Vol. III, Table 5, p. 444.
- 1956 value, 1957 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1957, Vol. III, Table 6, p. 428.
- 1957 value, 1958 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1958, Vol. III, Table 6, p. 364.
- 1958 value, 1959 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1959, Vol. III, Table 6, p. 388.
- 1959 value, 1960 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1960, Vol. III, Table 6, p. 402.
- 1960 value, 1961 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1961, Vol. III, Table 6, p. 401.
- 1961 value, 1962 value, 1962 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1962, Vol. III, Table 6, p. 416.

KANSAS

- 1952 value, 1953 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1953, Vol. III, Table 23, p. 428.
- 1953 value, 1954 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1954, Vol. III, Table 29, p. 454.
- 1954 value, 1955 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1955, Vol. III, Table 31, p. 442.
- 1955 value, 1956 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1956, Vol. III, Table 28, p. 476.
- 1956 value, 1957 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1957, Vol. III, Table 25, p. 448.
- 1957 value, 1958 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1958, Vol. III, Table 20, p. 381.
- 1958 value, 1959 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1959, Vol. III, Table 22, p. 407.
- 1959 value, 1960 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1960, Vol. III, Table 21, p. 420.

1960 value, 1961 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1961, Vol. III, Table 28, p. 424.

1961 value, 1962 value, 1962 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1962, Vol. III, Table 28, p. 444.

MISSOURI

1952 value, 1953 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1953, Vol. III, Table 21, p. 574.

1953 value, 1954 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1954, Vol. III, Table 20, p. 607.

1954 value, 1955 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1955, Vol. III, Table 19, p. 612.

1955 value, 1956 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1956, Vol. III, Table 20, p. 655.

1956 value, 1957 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1957, Vol. III, Table 19, p. 619.

1957 value, 1958 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1958, Vol. III, Table 18, p. 541.

1958 value, 1959 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1959, Vol. III, Table 19, p. 572.

1959 value, 1960 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1960, Vol. III, Table 19, p. 584.

1960 value, 1961 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1961, Vol. III, Table 20, p. 602.

1961 value, 1962 value, 1962 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1962, Vol. III, Table 18, p. 624.

NEBRASKA

1952 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1952, Vol. III, Table 3, p. 566.

1952 value, 1953 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1953, Vol. III, Table 3, p. 623.

1953 value, 1954 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1954, Vol. III, Table 3, p. 658.

1954 value, 1955 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1955, Vol. III, Table 4, p. 667.

1955 value, 1956 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1956, Vol. III, Table 4, p. 714.

1956 value, 1957 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1957, Vol. III, Table 7, p. 671.

- 1957 value, 1958 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1958, Vol. III, Table 6, p. 584.
- 1958 value, 1959 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1959, Vol. III, Table 5, p. 617.
- 1959 value, 1960 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1960, Vol. III, Table 6, p. 629.
- 1960 value, 1961 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1961, Vol. III, Table 6, p. 648.
- 1961 value, 1962 value, 1962 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1962, Vol. III, Table 8, p. 670.

OKLAHOMA

- 1952 value, 1953 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1953, Vol. III, Table 23, p. 819.
- 1953 value, 1954 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1954, Vol. III, Table 24, p. 864.
- 1954 value, 1955 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1955, Vol. III, Table 22, p. 872.
- 1955 value, 1956 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1956, Vol. III, Table 21, p. 916.
- 1956 value, 1957 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1957, Vol. III, Table 23, p. 876.
- 1957 value, 1958 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1958, Vol. III, Table 21, p. 756.
- 1958 value, 1959 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1959, Vol. III, Table 21, p. 804.
- 1959 value, 1960 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1960, Vol. III, Table 21, p. 820.
- 1960 value, 1961 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1961, Vol. III, Table 23, p. 844.
- 1961 value, 1962 value, 1962 minerals produced: Minerals Yearbook, 1962, Vol. III, Table 22, p. 863.

EXPLANATION

Value of minerals produced in this table usually refers to the value of minerals in the form in which they are first extracted from the ground. This is also termed the value of "mine output". For some minerals this value includes the results of auxiliary processing at or near mines. Because of statistical inadequacies, the above definition is modified

slightly for gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, tin, and mercury. Values for these ores are assigned at the "mine output" stage by applying appropriate average refined metal selling prices to the recoverable content of the ores. The "Value" figure in this table applies to all mineral production in a county. The minerals produced are listed in the order of their dollar value. Note that it is impossible to attribute value directly to any specific mineral category, except when it is the only one produced in a county.

Some of the mineral categories listed will have subclassifications. For example, Stone includes granite, basalt, marble, limestone, slate, and so on. For a definition of the various mineral categories, including subclassifications for each where appropriate, see the individual discussion for each category in volumes I or II of a recent issue of the Minerals Yearbook.

The minerals yearbooks from which these data were derived list for each state's value of mineral production an "Undistributed" figure not attached to any county. In some years there is also a similar category labeled "Various". These categories are essentially a reflection of data withheld from county figures to avoid disclosure of information about individual operations. State totals and "Undistributed and Various" value figures for each state for each year are presented in Appendix Table 0.

Special source problems of individual states are as follows:

Arkansas: No list of minerals produced is reported for Faulkner, Sharp, and White counties in the 1955 Minerals Yearbook. Information on 1954 value of minerals produced for these counties is derived from the 1954 Minerals Yearbook.

Iowa: For 1954, coal was not listed in the source. However, the counties which did produce coal in 1954 were determined from the 1954 Minerals Yearbook, Vol. III, pp. 426-436. Therefore, coal is listed for 1954 in this table, but it is not necessarily listed in the order of its dollar value.

Missouri: Because St. Louis City reported production only in 1953, information on both minerals produced and value are from the 1953 Minerals Yearbook, Vol. III, p. 574.

For further, more detailed information, see Minerals Yearbook, 1961, Vol. III, pp. 1-2.

TABLE 16

NUMBER OF FARMS, LAND IN FARMS, AVERAGE SIZE, VALUE OF LAND
AND BUILDINGS, SELECTED YEARS, 1925-1959

SOURCE

The general source for the information given in this table is the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Agriculture for the appropriate years. Below is the detailed source by states.

ARKANSAS

- 1925 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1925, Part II, County Table I, p. 914; County Table II, p. 923.
- 1930 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1930, Vol. II, Part 2, County Table I, p. 1136; County Table III, p. 1154.
- 1935 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1935, Vol. I, County Table I, p. 670.
- 1940 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1940, Vol. I, Part 5, County Table I, p. 16.
- 1945 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1945, Vol. I, Part 23, County Table I (Part 1 of 2), p. 18.
- 1950 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1950, Vol. I, Part 23, County Table 1, p. 58.
- 1954 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1954, Vol. I, Part 23, County Table 1, p. 62.
- 1959 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1959, Vol. I, Part 34, County Table 1, p. 138.

IOWA

- 1925 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1925, Part I, County Table I, p. 812; County Table II, p. 824.
- 1930 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1930, Vol. II, Part 1, County Table I, p. 886; County Table III, p. 902.
- 1935 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1935, Vol. I, County Table I, p. 236.
- 1940 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1940, Vol. I, Part 2, County Table I, p. 124.

- 1945 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1945, Vol. I, Part 9, County Table I (Part 1 of 2), p. 18.
- 1950 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1950, Vol. I, Part 9, County Table 1, p. 38.
- 1954 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1954, Vol. I, Part 9, County Table 1, p. 44,
- 1959 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1959, Vol. I, Part 16, County Table 1, p. 110.

KANSAS

- 1925 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1925, Part I, County Table I, p. 1210; County Table II, p. 1224.
- 1930 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1930, Vol. II, Part 1, County Table I, p. 1292; County Table III, p. 1308.
- 1935 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1935, Vol. I, County Table I, p. 352.
- 1940 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1940, Vol. I, Part 2, County Table I, p. 718.
- 1945 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1945, Vol. I, Part 13, County Table I (Part 1 of 2), p. 18.
- 1950 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1950, Vol. I, Part 13, County Table 1, p. 42.
- 1954 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1954, Vol. I, Part 13, County Table 1, p. 44.
- 1959 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1959, Vol. I, Part 21, County Table 1, p. 118.

MISSOURI

- 1925 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1925, Part I; County Table I, p. 904; County Table II, p. 917.
- 1930 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1930, Vol. II, Part 1, County Table I, p. 980; County Table III, p. 998.
- 1935 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1935, Vol. I, County Table I, p. 262.
- 1940 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1940, Vol. I, Part 2, County Table I, p. 244.
- 1945 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1945, Vol. I, Part 10, County Table I (Part 1 of 2), p. 18.
- 1950 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1950, Vol. I, Part 10, County Table 1, p. 44.
- 1954 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1954, Vol. I, Part 10, County Table 1, p. 44.

1959 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1959, Vol. I, Part 17, County Table I, p. 118.

NEBRASKA

1925 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1925, Part I, County Table I, p. 1122; County Table II, p. 1134.

1930 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1930, Vol. II, Part 1, County Table I, p. 1204; County Table III, p. 1218.

1935 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1935, Vol. I, County Table I, p. 326.

1940 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1940, Vol. I, Part 2, County Table I, p. 576.

1945 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1945, Vol. I, Part 12, County Table I (Part 1 of 2), p. 18.

1950 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1950, Vol. I, Part 12, County Table I, p. 40.

1954 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1954, Vol. I, Part 12, County Table I, p. 44.

1959 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1959, Vol. I, Part 20, County Table I, p. 112.

OKLAHOMA

1925 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1925, Part II, County Table I, p. 1038; County Table II, p. 1048.

1930 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1930, Vol. II, Part 2, County Table I, p. 1284; County Table III, p. 1302.

1935 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1935, Vol. I, County Table I, p. 716.

1940 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1940, Vol. I, Part 5, County Table I, p. 224.

1945 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1945, Vol. I, Part 25, County Table I (Part 1 of 2), p. 18.

1950 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1950, Vol. I, Part 25, County Table I, p. 58.

1954 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1954, Vol. I, Part 25, County Table I, p. 64.

1959 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1959, Vol. I, Part 36, County Table I, p. 156.

EXPLANATION

Agricultural activities range in size from large scale farming to raising vegetables in a backyard garden. Any statistical definition of

"farm" must be based on an arbitrary set of guidelines distinguishing small farms from other small scale agricultural activity. Bureau of the Census guidelines for identifying "farms" are based on value of agricultural production and/or acreage of a "place" where agricultural activity is pursued under the control or supervision of a person or partnership. Control may be exercised through ownership or management, or through a lease, rental, or cropping arrangement. A farm may be composed of a single tract of land, or may include several separate tracts. Agricultural products are defined broadly to include field crops, livestock, poultry, orchard and vineyard crops, and nursery or greenhouse products.

During the period covered by this table, the Bureau of the Census has made major changes in its definition of "farm" on two occasions. These changes seriously affect the comparability of the data between 1945 and 1950, and between 1954 and 1959. The following are the specific criteria used by the Bureau to determine whether or not a "place" where agricultural products were grown was a "farm" for the censuses of agriculture from 1925 through 1959.

1925 through 1945—Places smaller than 3 acres were included if the value of their agricultural products for the year was at least \$250, regardless of whether the products were for sale or for home use. All places with 3 or more acres were counted as farms, except in 1945. In that year such places were counted only if they had at least 3 acres in cropland and/or pasture or if the annual value of their agricultural products amounted to \$150 or more.

1950 and 1954—Places smaller than 3 acres were included if they had annual sales of agricultural products of at least \$150. Larger places were counted as farms if the annual value of agricultural products, exclusive of home-garden products, amounted to \$150 or more. The products could have been either for home use or for sale.

1959—Places smaller than 10 acres were included only if their annual sales of agricultural products were at least \$250. Places of 10 or more acres were counted as farms if their annual sales were at least \$50.

For 1950, 1954, and 1959, places failing to fulfill the minimum requirements to be counted as farms were included if they were suffering

from a crop failure or similar unusual circumstance and would have met the criteria in normal years.

Although it is well known that there has been a decline in the number of farms since the 1930's, part of the decline shown in this table for the 1945-1950 and 1954-1959 periods must be attributed to the above changes in the definition of "farm". Appendix Table P presents for the six-state area the number of places enumerated and not counted as farms in 1950 and 1959, but which would have been so counted in 1945 and 1954. It also presents the decline in the number of farms between censuses. About 40 per cent of the total decline in number of farms in the six-state area from 1945 to 1950 can be explained by the definitional change; about 20 per cent of the 1954-1959 decline can be similarly explained. The decline in the number of farms, by county, by state, between 1954 and 1959 attributable to the changed definition of "farm" as determined by the Bureau of the Census is presented in Appendix Table Q.

For a single farm, "Land in Farms" measures the land directly supervised or controlled. It is determined by totalling the acres owned, rented from others, or worked under a sharing arrangement, and deducting acres rented to others. In certain cases, large blocks of wasteland and woodland not used for pasture are also deducted. The "Average Size" farm in a county is the "Land in Farms" divided by the number of farms. The expansion in the average size of farms for the periods 1945-1950 and 1954-1959 is affected by the 1950 and 1959 changes in the definition of "farm" discussed above. Because these definitional changes excluded farms with very small acreage, the number of farms was necessarily reduced by a greater proportion than acres in farms. Thus the actual increase in farm size tends to be exaggerated for the two periods affected by the definitional change.

The average "Value of Land and Buildings" per farm figures are based on estimates by farm operators of the price they would expect to receive for the land and buildings under normal sale conditions on the day of enumeration. Because most farms have not changed hands for many years and are not currently for sale, such estimates are essentially matters of opinion. Thus the data in this column are accurate only to the extent that farm operators are able to appraise fairly their land and buildings in the light of prices actually paid for similar facilities in the area.

Further problems of comparability for the six-state area arise from changes in county boundaries. These changes are listed in Appendix Table A.

For further, more detailed information, see U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1959, Vol. I, U.S. Summary, pp. X-XVII..

TABLE 17

AUTOMOBILES, MOTOR TRUCKS, AND TRACTORS ON FARMS,
SELECTED YEARS, 1925-1959

SOURCE

The general source for the information given in this table is the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Agriculture for the appropriate years. Below is the detailed source by states.

ARKANSAS

- 1925 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1925, Part II, County Table II, p. 923.
- 1930 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1930, Vol. II, Part 2, County Table XII, p. 1204.
- 1940 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1940, Vol. I, Part 5, County Table X, p. 79.
- 1945 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1945, Vol. I, Part 23, County Table I (Part 2 of 2), p. 34.
- 1950 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1950, Vol. I, Part 23, County Table 3, p. 75.
- 1954 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1954, Vol. I, Part 23, County Table 5, p. 92.
- 1959 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1959, Vol. I, Part 34, County Table 6, p. 170.

IOWA

- 1925 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1925, Part I, County Table II, p. 824.
- 1930 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1930, Vol. II, Part 1, County Table XII, p. 968.
- 1940 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1940, Vol. I, Part 2, County Table X, p. 194.
- 1945 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1945, Vol. I, Part 9, County Table I (Part 2 of 2), p. 38.
- 1950 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1950, Vol. I, Part 9, County Table 3, p. 53.
- 1954 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1954, Vol. I, Part 9, County Table 5, p. 73.

1959 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1959, Vol. I, Part 16, County Table 6, p. 150.

KANSAS

1925 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1925, Part I, County Table II, p. 1224.

1930 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1930, Vol. II, Part 1, County Table XII, p. 1373.

1940 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1940, Vol. I, Part 2, County Table X, p. 794.

1945 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1945, Vol. I, Part 13, County Table I (Part 2 of 2), p. 40.

1950 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1950, Vol. I, Part 13, County Table 3, p. 61.

1954 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1954, Vol. I, Part 13, County Table 5, p. 81.

1959 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1959, Vol. I, Part 21, County Table 6, p. 170.

MISSOURI

1925 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1925, Part I, County Table II, p. 917.

1930 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1930, Vol. II, Part 1, County Table XII, p. 1070.

1940 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1940, Vol. I, Part 2, County Table X, p. 326.

1945 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1945, Vol. I, Part 10, County Table I (Part 2 of 2), p. 42.

1950 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1950, Vol. I, Part 10, County Table 3, p. 62.

1954 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1954, Vol. I, Part 10, County Table 5, p. 80.

1959 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1959, Vol. I, Part 17, County Table 6, p. 166.

NEBRASKA

1925 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1925, Part I, County Table II, p. 1134.

1930 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1930, Vol. II, Part 1, County Table XII, p. 1279.

1940 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1940, Vol. I, Part 2, County Table X, p. 644.

- 1945 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1945, Vol. I, Part 12, County Table I (Part 2 of 2), p. 37.
- 1950 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1950, Vol. I, Part 12, County Table 3, p. 58.
- 1954 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1954, Vol. I, Part 12, County Table 5, p. 76.
- 1959 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1959, Vol. I, Part 20, County Table 6, p. 156.

OKLAHOMA

- 1925 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1925, Part II, County Table II, p. 1048.
- 1930 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1930, Vol. II, Part 2, County Table XII, p. 1352.
- 1940 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1940, Vol. I, Part 5, County Table X, p. 287.
- 1945 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1945, Vol. I, Part 25, County Table I (Part 2 of 2), p. 34.
- 1950 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1950, Vol. I, Part 25, County Table 3, p. 76.
- 1954 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1954, Vol. I, Part 25, County Table 5, p. 94.
- 1959 data: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1959, Vol. I, Part 36, County Table 6, p. 194.

EXPLANATION

This table presents number of automobiles, trucks and tractors on farms. The term "farms" as used here has a special meaning given to it by the Bureau of the Census. The meaning has been changed twice during the period covered by this table. Refer to the explanation for TABLE 16, NUMBER OF FARMS, LAND IN FARMS, AVERAGE SIZE, VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS, SELECTED YEARS, 1925-1959, for a discussion of the definition of "farms".

The 1925 and 1930 censuses of agriculture give no explanations relating to definitions of automobiles, motor trucks and tractors. Figures on the number of automobiles and trucks are not available for 1925.

There are no data on automobiles, trucks and tractors in the 1935 Census of Agriculture.

The 1940 and later censuses indicate that the number of automobiles applies not only to farm operators' cars, but also to cars belonging to other persons such as hired hands living on farms. The 1945 and following censuses state that "Motor Trucks" include truck-trailer combinations.

The 1950, 1954 and 1959 censuses provide somewhat more detail about the meaning of terms. For those years, jeeps and station wagons are treated as "Motor Trucks" or "Automobiles", depending on whether they are used primarily for hauling produce or for passenger transport. "Tractors" include crawler tractors, wheel tractors, and garden tractors, but do not include implements such as combines with self-contained power units. No school buses are counted.

Further problems of comparability for the six-state area arise from changes in county boundaries. These changes are listed in Appendix Table A.

In some instances, later censuses revise figures given in the preceding census. In entering the data of this table, such revised figures were used.

For further, more detailed information, see U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1959, Vol. I, Part 34, pp. XVII-XVIII.

TABLE 18

WHOLESALE TRADE: ESTABLISHMENTS, SALES, PAYROLL, EMPLOYEES
AND PROPRIETORS, SELECTED YEARS, 1929-1958

SOURCE

The general source for the information given in this table is the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Business for the appropriate years. Below is the detailed source by states.

ARKANSAS

- 1929 data: U.S. Census of Distribution: 1930, Vol. II, Table V, p. 16.
- 1933 data: U.S. Census of American Business: 1933, Wholesale Distribution, Vol. I, Table 9, p. A-58.
- 1935 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1935, Wholesale Distribution, Vol. III, Table 13, p. 102.
- 1939 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1940, Vol. II, Table 13, p. 954.
- 1948 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1948, Vol. V, Table 103, p. 3.04.
- 1954 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1954, Vol. IV, Table 102, p. 4-6.
- 1958 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1958, Vol. IV, Table 102, p. 4-7.

IOWA

- 1929 data: U.S. Census of Distribution: 1930, Vol. II, Table V, p. 20.
- 1933 data: U.S. Census of American Business: 1933, Wholesale Distribution, Vol. I, Table 9, p. A-62.
- 1935 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1935, Wholesale Distribution, Vol. III, Table 13, p. 113.
- 1939 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1940, Vol. II, Table 13, p. 968.
- 1948 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1948, Vol. V, Table 103, p. 14.06.
- 1954 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1954, Vol. IV, Table 102, p. 15-7.
- 1958 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1958, Vol. IV, Table 102, p. 15-7.

KANSAS

- 1929 data: U.S. Census of Distribution: 1930, Vol. II, Table V, p. 21.
- 1933 data: U.S. Census of American Business: 1933, Wholesale Distribution, Vol. I, Table 9, p. A-63.
- 1935 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1935, Wholesale Distribution, Vol. III, Table 13, p. 114.
- 1939 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1940, Vol. II, Table 13, p. 970.
- 1948 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1948, Vol. V, Table 103, p. 15.05.
- 1954 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1954, Vol. IV, Table 102, p. 16-6.
- 1958 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1958, Vol. IV, Table 102, p. 16-7.

MISSOURI

- 1929 data: U.S. Census of Distribution: 1930, Vol. II, Table V, p. 24.
- 1933 data: U.S. Census of American Business: 1933, Wholesale Distribution, Vol. I, Table 9, p. A-67.
- 1935 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1935, Wholesale Distribution, Vol. III, Table 13, p. 124.
- 1939 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1940, Vol. II, Table 13, p. 983.
- 1948 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1948, Vol. V, Table 103, p. 24.09.
- 1954 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1954, Vol. IV, Table 102, p. 25-7.
- 1958 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1958, Vol. IV, Table 102, p. 25-7.

NEBRASKA

- 1929 data: U.S. Census of Distribution: 1930, Vol. II, Table V, p. 25.
- 1933 data: U.S. Census of American Business: 1933, Wholesale Distribution, Vol. I, Table 9, p. A-68.
- 1935 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1935, Wholesale Distribution, Vol. III, Table 13, p. 126.
- 1939 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1940, Vol. II, Table 13, p. 986.
- 1948 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1948, Vol. V, Table 103, p. 26.05.
- 1954 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1954, Vol. IV, Table 102, p. 27-6.
- 1958 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1958, Vol. IV, Table 102, p. 27-7.

OKLAHOMA

- 1929 data: U.S. Census of Distribution: 1930, Vol. II, Table V, p. 28.
- 1933 data: U.S. Census of American Business: 1933, Wholesale Distribution, Vol. I, Table 9, p. A-71.
- 1935 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1935, Wholesale Distribution, Vol. III, Table 13, p. 135.
- 1939 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1940, Vol. II, Table 13, p. 999.
- 1948 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1948, Vol. V, Table 103, p. 35.06.
- 1954 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1954, Vol. IV, Table 102, p. 36-6.
- 1958 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1958, Vol. IV, Table 102, p. 36-7.

EXPLANATION

Wholesale trade includes businesses primarily engaged in selling merchandise to retailers, other wholesalers, industrial or commercial firms, institutional users, and professional users. It also includes businesses serving as agents buying merchandise for, or selling merchandise to, the above customers. Firms predominantly active in other fields such as retailing or manufacturing are not included even though they may make some wholesale sales.

An "establishment" refers to a separate place where wholesale business is conducted. In cases in which establishments at more than one location are operated by a single firm, data are reported separately for each location.

For 1954 and 1958, wholesale trade data apply only to establishments with one or more paid employees. However, for earlier censuses of business, establishments with no paid employees are included. In 1948, tabulations exclude data for establishments operating the entire year but having sales less than \$5,000; in 1939, the corresponding figure for exclusion is \$1,000. No information on the exclusion of small establishments appears in the publications for 1929, 1933, and 1935.

"Sales" are the total receipts of wholesale establishments for goods and services. Reports to the Bureau of the Census by wholesalers require that deductions be made for refunds and other allowances returned to

customers. The figures include all sales of establishments classed as wholesale, no matter whether they are of a regular wholesale type or whether some may have been made at retail.

Except for 1929 and 1933 the figures for sales include sales or excise taxes collected from customers and paid directly to a local, state, or federal agency. Because sales taxes were relatively insignificant in 1929 and 1933, the Bureau of the Census had no policy regarding their inclusion. Gasoline, liquor, tobacco and other taxes which are paid by the manufacturer and passed along to the wholesaler are also included.

The number of establishments figure refers only to those in existence at the end of the census year. However, in 1954 and 1958, sales figures apply to all stores, including those which may have gone out of business sometime during the year. For the five earlier years, both number of establishments and sales apply to establishments in existence at the end of the census year.

"Payroll, Entire Year" is the gross amount of wages, salaries, bonuses, commissions, and sick leave and vacation allowances paid to employees of wholesale establishments before deductions for such purposes as Social Security and income tax. All compensation to executives and officers of corporations is considered a part of payroll, but earnings of owners of unincorporated firms are excluded.

"Employees" refers to the number of full and part-time employees on the payroll measured either at some representative date or as an average for several dates. For 1948, 1954, and 1958, the number of employees on the payroll is measured for the workweek ending nearest November 15. In 1933, 1935, and 1939, the figure is an average for the workweeks ending nearest the 15th of each month. In 1929, it is an average for the workweeks ending nearest the 15th of April, July, October, and December.

"Proprietors" are owners or partners who devote a major portion of their time to the operation of an unincorporated business.

There are instances in which figures are not reported in this table in order to avoid disclosure problems. Census law prohibits publication of data which would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or business organization. These cases are indicated by the symbol "D" and occur for data on sales, payroll, employees, and proprietors. A

general idea of the magnitude of these withheld data can be obtained by subtracting the sum of published county data from the state total. In Appendix Table R this process is applied to all cases in which data are undisclosed for one to three counties for 1958, and to all cases for earlier years in which data are undisclosed for one or two counties.

For further, more detailed information, see U.S. Census of Business: 1958, Vol. IV, pp. 1-3.

TABLE 19

RETAIL TRADE: ESTABLISHMENTS, SALES, PAYROLL, EMPLOYEES
AND PROPRIETORS, SELECTED YEARS, 1929-1958

SOURCE

The general source for the information given in this table is the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Business for the appropriate years. Below is the detailed source by states.

ARKANSAS

- 1929 data: U.S. Census of Distribution: 1930, Vol. I, Part 1, Table 13, p. 97.
- 1933 data: U.S. Census of American Business: 1933, Retail Distribution, Vol. III, Table 11, p. 4.
- 1935 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1935, Retail Distribution, Vol. II, Table 11, p. 15.
- 1939 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1940, Vol. I, Part 3, Table 16, p. 499.
- 1948 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1948, Vol. III, Table 103, p. 3.05.
- 1954 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1954, Vol. II, Part 1, Table 102, p. 4-6.
- 1958 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1958, Vol. II, Part 1, Table 102, p. 4-8.

IOWA

- 1929 data: U.S. Census of Distribution: 1930, Vol. I, Part 1, Table 13, p. 126.
- 1933 data: U.S. Census of American Business: 1933, Retail Distribution, Vol. III, Table 11, p. 17.
- 1935 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1935, Retail Distribution, Vol. II, Table 11, p. 32.
- 1939 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1940, Vol. I, Part 3, Table 16, p. 517.
- 1948 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1948, Vol. III, Table 103, p. 14.08.

1954 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1954, Vol. II, Part 1, Table 102, p. 15-6.

1958 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1958, Vol. II, Part 1, Table 102, p. 15-8.

KANSAS

1929 data: U.S. Census of Distribution: 1930, Vol. I, Part 1, Table 13, p. 130.

1933 data: U.S. Census of American Business: 1933, Retail Distribution, Vol. III, Table 11, p. 19.

1935 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1935, Retail Distribution, Vol. II, Table 11, p. 34.

1939 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1940, Vol. I, Part 3, Table 16, p. 519.

1948 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1948, Vol. III, Table 103, p. 15.06.

1954 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1954, Vol. II, Part 1, Table 102, p. 16-6.

1958 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1958, Vol. II, Part 1, Table 102, p. 16-8.

MISSOURI

1929 data: U.S. Census of Distribution: 1930, Vol. I, Part 1, Table 13, p. 152.

1933 data: U.S. Census of American Business: 1933, Retail Distribution, Vol. III, Table 11, p. 30.

1935 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1935, Retail Distribution, Vol. II, Table 11, p. 47.

1939 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1940, Vol. I, Part 3, Table 16, p. 533.

1948 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1948, Vol. III, Table 103, p. 24.08.

1954 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1954, Vol. II, Part 2, Table 102, p. 25-6.

1958 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1958, Vol. II, Part 2, Table 102, p. 25-8.

NEBRASKA

1929 data: U.S. Census of Distribution: 1930, Vol. I, Part 1, Table 13, p. 158.

1933 data: U.S. Census of American Business: 1933, Retail Distribution, Vol. III, Table 11, p. 33.

- 1935 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1935, Retail Distribution, Vol. II, Table 11, p. 50.
- 1939 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1940, Vol. I, Part 3, Table 16, p. 536.
- 1948 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1948, Vol. III, Table 103, p. 26.06.
- 1954 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1954, Vol. II, Part 2, Table 102, p. 27-6.
- 1958 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1958, Vol. II, Part 2, Table 102, p. 27-8.

OKLAHOMA

- 1929 data: U.S. Census of Distribution: 1930, Vol. I, Part 1, Table 13, p. 183.
- 1933 data: U.S. Census of American Business: 1933, Retail Distribution, Vol. III, Table 11, p. 43.
- 1935 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1935, Retail Distribution, Vol. II, Table 11, p. 62.
- 1939 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1940, Vol. I, Part 3, Table 16, p. 549.
- 1948 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1948, Vol. III, Table 103, p. 35.06.
- 1954 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1954, Vol. II, Part 2, Table 102, p. 36-6.
- 1958 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1958, Vol. II, Part 2, Table 102, p. 36-8.

EXPLANATION

Retail trade includes businesses primarily engaged in selling merchandise for farm, household, or personal consumption. It does not include institutionally owned businesses operated solely for their members or personnel, such as restaurants operated by private clubs, industrial plants or hospitals. Nor does it encompass establishments operated by federal agencies on military posts. Firms predominantly active in other fields such as service trades, wholesaling, or manufacturing are not included even though they may make some retail sales.

An "establishment" refers to a separate place where retail business is conducted. In cases in which establishments at more than one location are operated by a single firm, data are reported separately for

each location. Only in 1954 are leased departments treated as separate establishments. Leased departments are independently managed parts of a larger store, such as a shoe department leased from the owner of the store in which it is located.

In 1958 and 1954, the figures for "Establishments" refer to those with at least one employee or annual sales exceeding \$2,500. In 1948, only establishments with \$500 or more sales or with at least one employee are counted. In 1935 and 1939, all establishments with less than \$500 sales are excluded. For 1929 and 1933, the sole criterion is that the store appears to the census taker to be a retail establishment.

"Sales" are the total receipts for merchandise, repairs, and other services rendered to customers, regardless of whether or not payment is received in the census year. Deductions have been made for refunds and other allowances returned to customers. Sales do not involve income from other sources such as rent or interest. The figures include all sales of establishments classified as retail, no matter whether all sales are of a regular retail type or whether some are at substantial quantity discount.

In measuring sales, a special problem arises in the case of goods bearing sales or excise taxes collected from customers and paid directly to a local, state or federal agency. In 1929 and 1933, sales taxes were relatively unimportant, and the Bureau of the Census had no policy regarding whether or not to include these in sales. For 1935, 1954, and 1958, such taxes are included in the sales figures; they are excluded in 1939 and 1948. Gasoline, liquor, tobacco, and other excise taxes which are paid by the manufacturer or wholesaler and passed along to the retailer are included.

The number of establishments figure refers only to those in existence at the end of the census year. Such is not the case with respect to sales figures. In 1954 and 1958, sales figures apply to all stores, including those which may have ceased operations sometime during the year. However, for the five earlier years, sales apply only to stores in existence at the end of the census year.

"Payroll, Entire Year" is the gross amount of wages, salaries, bonuses, commissions, and sick leave and vacation allowances paid to employees of

retail establishments before deductions for such purposes as Social Security and income tax. In 1954 and 1958, it includes the value of payments-in-kind such as meals and lodging provided to employees. For the four earlier censuses, payments-in-kind are not included. Tips or gifts given to employees by patrons are not included in payroll figures. Compensation to executives and officers of corporations is considered a part of payroll. Except for 1933, payroll does not include compensation of proprietors or partners of unincorporated businesses. In 1933, if a partner of a business was paid a fixed salary in addition to his share of the profits, his salary was included in the payroll figure.

"Employees" is the number of full and part-time employees on the payroll measured either at some representative date or as an average of employees for several dates. For 1948, 1954, and 1958, the number of employees on the payroll for the workweek ending nearest November 15 is used. In 1933, 1935, and 1939 the figure is an average for the workweeks ending nearest the 15th of each month. In 1929, it is an average for the workweeks ending nearest the 15th of April, July, October, and December.

"Proprietors" refers to owners or partners who devote a major portion of their time to the operation of an unincorporated business. For 1933, any adult member of an owner's family devoting a major portion of his time to the operation of the business was treated as a proprietor.

In some instances, a summation of the county data presented by the Bureau of the Census and used for this table does not add to the appropriate state total. Although these discrepancies are infrequent and relatively small, the user of the data should be aware of their existence. Also, slight changes in the type of establishment classed as retail affect comparability over the years. These changes are minor and appear unlikely to reduce the general comparability of the data in the table. Perhaps the most important of the changes is the shift of automotive repair establishments from retailing to the service trades beginning with the 1939 figures.

For further, more detailed information, see U.S. Census of Business: 1958, Vol. II, Part 1, pp. 1-8.

TABLE 20

RETAIL TRADE: NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND SALES, BY
KIND-OF-BUSINESS GROUP, SELECTED YEARS, 1929-1958

SOURCE

The general source for the information given in this table is the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Business for the appropriate years. Below is the detailed source by states.

ARKANSAS

- 1929 data: U.S. Census of Distribution: 1930, Vol. I, Part 1, Table 14, p. 242.
- 1935 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1935, Retail Distribution, Vol. III, Table 10, p. 87.
- 1939 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1940, Vol. I, Part 3, Table 15, p. 226.
- 1948 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1948, Vol. III, Table 103, p. 3.05.
- 1954 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1954, Vol. II, Part 1, Table 102, p. 4-6.
- 1958 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1958, Vol. II, Part 1, Table 102, p. 4-8.

IOWA

- 1929 data: U.S. Census of Distribution: 1930, Vol. I, Part 1, Table 14, p. 404.
- 1935 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1935, Retail Distribution, Vol. III, Table 10, p. 128.
- 1939 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1940, Vol. I, Part 3, Table 15, p. 290.
- 1948 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1948, Vol. III, Table 103, p. 14.08.
- 1954 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1954, Vol. II, Part 1, Table 102, p. 15-6.
- 1958 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1958, Vol. II, Part 1, Table 102, p. 15-8.

KANSAS

- 1929 data: U.S. Census of Distribution: 1930, Vol. I, Part 1, Table 14, p. 428.
- 1935 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1935, Retail Distribution, Vol. III, Table 10, p. 134.
- 1939 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1940, Vol. I, Part 3, Table 15, p. 298.
- 1948 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1948, Vol. III, Table 103, p. 15.06.
- 1954 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1954, Vol. II, Part 1, Table 102, p. 16-6.
- 1958 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1958, Vol. II, Part 1, Table 102, p. 16-8.

MISSOURI

- 1929 data: U.S. Census of Distribution: 1930, Vol. I, Part 1, Table 14, p. 570.
- 1935 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1935, Retail Distribution, Vol. III, Table 10, p. 172.
- 1939 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1940, Vol. I, Part 3, Table 15, p. 350.
- 1948 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1948, Vol. III, Table 103, p. 24.08.
- 1954 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1954, Vol. II, Part 2, Table 102, p. 25-6.
- 1958 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1958, Vol. II, Part 2, Table 102, p. 25-8.

NEBRASKA

- 1929 data: U.S. Census of Distribution: 1930, Vol. I, Part 1, Table 14, p. 602.
- 1935 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1935, Retail Distribution, Vol. III, Table 10, p. 181.
- 1939 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1940, Vol. I, Part 3, Table 15, p. 362.
- 1948 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1948, Vol. III, Table 103, p. 26.06.
- 1954 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1954, Vol. II, Part 2, Table 102, p. 27-6.
- 1958 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1958, Vol. II, Part 2, Table 102, p. 27-8.

OKLAHOMA

- 1929 data: U.S. Census of Distribution: 1930, Vol. I, Part 1, Table 14, p. 734.
- 1935 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1935, Retail Distribution, Vol. III, Table 10, p. 215.
- 1939 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1940, Vol. I, Part 3, Table 15, p. 412.
- 1948 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1948, Vol. III, Table 103, p. 35-06.
- 1954 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1954, Vol. II, Part 2, Table 102, p. 36-6.
- 1958 data: U.S. Census of Business: 1958, Vol. II, Part 2, Table 102, p. 36-8.

EXPLANATION

This table provides information on sales and number of establishments by classes of retailing activity. Total number of retail establishments and total sales by county are presented in TABLE 19, RETAIL TRADE. ESTABLISHMENTS, SALES, PAYROLL, EMPLOYEES AND PROPRIETORS, SELECTED YEARS, 1929-1958. Refer to the explanatory notes to that table for a description of the meaning of "retail trade", "establishments" and "sales".

The "Kind-Of-Business Group" classification used in this table is that of the U.S. Bureau of the Budget, Standard Industrial Classification Manual, (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1957). This system of classifying and coding categories of economic activity is used by all federal statistical agencies, and is often used by state agencies, research organizations, and business firms. The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) divides all economic activity into broad industrial sectors such as mining, manufacturing, agriculture, and retail trade. Each of the sectors is subdivided into more narrowly defined classes of activity. "Kind-Of-Business Group" refers to the primary set of subdivisions in the retail trade sector. The appropriate subdivision for an establishment is determined by the type of activity from which it derives the major portion of its sales receipts. Thus, for example, a drug store selling some clothing would be placed in "Drug stores, proprietary stores" rather than in "Apparel, accessory stores".

The SIC classification was not used until the Census of Business of 1954. Over the years, there have been changes in the kind-of-business classification system used in the census documents from which this table is derived. It was thus necessary to place the earlier data into appropriate SIC categories. Fortunately, guidelines for this are presented in various Census of Business publications. The specific technique of reclassification is described in Appendix Table S.

Except for 1929 and 1935, the sum of the "Number of Establishments" figures in this table for a county is identical to the "Establishments" figure in TABLE 19, RETAIL TRADE: ESTABLISHMENTS, SALES, PAYROLL, EMPLOYEES AND PROPRIETORS, SELECTED YEARS, 1929-1958. The figures in the two tables are not the same for 1929 because of an adjustment made in this table to make the automotive group more comparable with later years, and in 1935 because the automotive group could not be made comparable with the other years. For the same reasons, the sum of the "Volume of Sales" figures in this table for 1929 and 1935 are not strictly comparable with "Sales" figures in Table 19. Sales data in the two tables are identical for 1939 and the following years, except for cases in which reporting of data would violate census disclosure rules (indicated in the table by "D"). Census law prohibits publication of any data which would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or business organization. In some instances, the magnitude of sales figures not disclosed in this table can be deduced from the sales data of Table 19. In other cases, an examination of the census sources cited above can provide further information. The following paragraphs should be examined by those who are interested in techniques for identifying or estimating the value of undisclosed sales data. Those not interested in such details may disregard the remaining part of the explanation to this table.

There are two specific types of reporting situations occurring in the census sources used for this table in which it has been necessary to use "D". The first results from combining categories to conform with the current SIC classification system used in this table. If one of the components which had to be added was not disclosed, it was impossible to obtain a total figure. For example, to compute the 1939 figure for "General merchandise stores", it was necessary to add sales figures reported for 1939 under the classifications "General stores (with food)" and "General merchandise group". For Jackson County, Oklahoma, the census reports for 1939 showed the following.

	<u>Stores</u>	<u>Sales</u>
General stores (with food)-----	1	D
General merchandise group-----	14	\$398,000

In this case, a total sales figure could not be calculated in spite of the fact that sales data were withheld for only 1 of 15 stores.

The second type of disclosure case results from the fact that census sources used for this table list sales data for cities of 2,500 inhabitants or more and for the remainder-of-the-county (not in cities of 2,500 or more). If sales for one city, or for the remainder-of-the-county, are not disclosed for a given class of business, then the Bureau of the Census does not disclose a county sales figure for that class. For Cherokee County, Oklahoma, the 1958 census reports show the following for the "Other retail stores" class.

	<u>Establishments</u>	<u>Sales</u>
Cherokee County-----	21	D
Tahlequah-----	16	\$1,026,000
Remainder-of-the-county--	5	D

A total county sales figure was not reported for this class, although the source discloses sales of \$1,026,000 for 16 of the 21 establishments.

In each of the years reported in this table, there are a few instances in which the number of D's for a particular class is quite small. A general idea of the magnitude of these withheld data can be obtained by subtracting the sum of reported county sales for that class from the state class total in the relevant state summary table. In Appendix Table T this process is applied to all cases in which data are undisclosed for one or two counties.

For further, more detailed information, see U.S. Census of Business: 1958, Vol. II, Part 1, pp. 1-8.

TABLE 21
DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, BY EMPLOYMENT
SIZE CLASS, AND BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, SELECTED YEARS,
1947, 1954, AND 1958

SOURCE

The general source for the information given in this table is the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Manufactures for the appropriate years. Below is the detailed source by states.

ARKANSAS

- 1947 data: U.S. Census of Manufactures: 1947, Vol. III, Table 7, p. 85.
1954 data: U.S. Census of Manufactures: 1954, Vol. III, Table 7, p. 103-8.
1958 data: U.S. Census of Manufactures: 1958, Vol. III, Table 7, p. 3-10.

IOWA

- 1947 data: U.S. Census of Manufactures: 1947, Vol. III, Table 7, p. 222.
1954 data: U.S. Census of Manufactures: 1954, Vol. III, Table 7, p. 114-9.
1958 data: U.S. Census of Manufactures: 1958, Vol. III, Table 7, p. 14-12.

KANSAS

- 1947 data: U.S. Census of Manufactures: 1947, Vol. III, Table 7, p. 234.
1954 data: U.S. Census of Manufactures: 1954, Vol. III, Table 7, p. 115-11.
1958 data: U.S. Census of Manufactures: 1958, Vol. III, Table 7, p. 15-12.

MISSOURI

- 1947 data: U.S. Census of Manufactures: 1947, Vol. III, Table 7, p. 352.

1954 data: U.S. Census of Manufactures: 1954, Vol. III, Table 7, p. 124-16.

1958 data: U.S. Census of Manufactures: 1958, Vol. III, Table 7, p. 24-18.

NEBRASKA

1947 data: U.S. Census of Manufactures: 1947, Vol. III, Table 7, p. 370.

1954 data: U.S. Census of Manufactures: 1954, Vol. III, Table 7, p. 126-9.

1958 data: U.S. Census of Manufactures: 1958, Vol. III, Table 7, p. 26-10.

OKLAHOMA

1947 data: U.S. Census of Manufactures: 1947, Vol. III, Table 7, p. 499.

1954 data: U.S. Census of Manufactures: 1954, Vol. III, Table 7, p. 135-9.

1958 data: U.S. Census of Manufactures: 1958, Vol. III, Table 7, p. 35-10.

EXPLANATION

A manufacturing establishment is defined in the Census of Manufactures: 1958 as a single factory, plant, or mill which is engaged in "the mechanical or chemical transformation of inorganic or organic substances into new products" or "the assembly of component parts or products. . .if the resulting product is neither a structure nor other fixed improvement". In cases in which establishments at more than one location are operated by a single firm, data are reported separately for each location. Only establishments with one or more employees are included.

Employees are persons working full- or part-time for and receiving pay from an establishment. These include officers of corporations, but exclude proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms. The size of an establishment's work force will vary throughout the year. Thus the Bureau of the Census averaged the employment figures for selected weekly payroll periods to obtain the data presented in this table.

The "Major Industry Groups" used in this table are those of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual. [See U.S. Bureau of the Budget,

Standard Industrial Classification Manual, (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1957).] This system of classifying and coding categories of economic activity is used by all federal statistical agencies and is often used by state agencies, research organizations, and business firms. The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) divides all economic activity into broad industrial sectors such as mining, manufacturing, agriculture, and retail trade. Each of the sectors is subdivided into more narrowly defined types of activity. "Major Industry Group" refers to the primary set of subdivisions in the manufacturing sector.

Certain changes in the SIC Manual have affected the "Major Industry Groups". These changes have been of two types. The first involves changes in the scope of manufacturing activity. In 1954, milk processing plants, and logging camps and sawmills were added to the list of manufacturing activities. (This affected groups numbered 20 and 24, respectively.) In 1947 only sawmills cutting over 200,000 board feet were included, and no establishments shipping fluid milk were counted. The scope of manufacturing activity was further changed in 1958 to include machine shops solely engaged in repair work and establishments producing ready-mixed concrete, and to exclude establishments primarily engaged in retreading or rebuilding tires for the trade or for sale at wholesale. (This affected groups numbered 35, 32, and 30, respectively.)

The second type of change is associated with the overall revision of the SIC Manual in 1957, and involves the shifting of certain activities from one "Major Industry Group" to another. This reduces comparability of the figures between 1954 and 1958. The largest number of these reclassifications affect groups numbered 30, 34, 35, 36, and 39.

For further, more detailed information, see U.S. Census of Manufactures: 1958, Vol. I, pp. 2-5, 9, and Appendix A-1, C-1, C-2; and the U.S. Census of Manufactures: 1954, Vol. I, pp. XII-XIV and Appendix B-1.

APPENDIX TABLES

TABLE A
COUNTY BOUNDARY CHANGES BY STATES, 1910-1960¹

State and County	Year	County Boundary Changes
<u>ARKANSAS:</u>		
Chicot	1931	Chicot annexed part of Desha. ⁴
Clay	1950-1960	Part of Clay annexed to Randolph. ⁶
Desha	1925	Part of Desha annexed to Lincoln, and part of Lincoln annexed to Desha. ³
	1931	Part of Desha annexed to Chicot. ⁴
Garland	1917	Garland annexed part of Montgomery. ²
Hempstead	1950-1960	Hempstead annexed part of Miller. ⁶
Lincoln	1925	Lincoln annexed part of Desha, and Desha annexed part of Lincoln. ³
Miller	1950-1960	Part of Miller annexed to Hempstead. ⁶
Mississippi	1940	Mississippi acquired part of Lauderdale County, Tennessee. ⁵
Montgomery	1917	Part of ₂ Montgomery annexed to Garland. ²
	1925	Part of Montgomery annexed to Scott, and Montgomery annexed part of Scott. ³
Pulaski	1915	Pulaski annexed part of Saline. ²
Randolph	1950-1960	Randolph annexed part of Clay. ⁶
Saline	1915	Part of Saline annexed to Pulaski. ²
Scott	1925	Part of Scott annexed to Montgomery, and Scott annexed part of Montgomery. ³

TABLE A (Continued)
COUNTY BOUNDARY CHANGES BY STATES, 1910-1960¹

State and County	Year	County Boundary Changes
<u>IOWA:</u>		
Fremont	1943	Fremont acquired part of Otoe County, Nebraska. ⁵
Monona	1943	Part of Monona transferred to Burt County, Nebraska. ⁵
Pottawattamie	1943	Pottawattamie acquired part of Sarpy County, Nebraska. ⁵
<u>KANSAS:</u>		
Atchison	1950-1960	Part of Atchison transferred to Doniphan County, Kansas and Platte County, Missouri, and parts of Buchanan and Platte counties, Missouri were acquired by Atchison. ⁶
Doniphan	1950-1960	Part of Doniphan transferred to Andrew, Buchanan, and Holt counties, Missouri, and Doniphan acquired part of Atchison County, Kansas, Buchanan and Holt counties, Missouri. ⁶
<u>MISSOURI:</u>		
Andrew	1950-1960	Andrew acquired part of Doniphan County, Kansas. ⁶
Buchanan	1950-1960	Part of Buchanan transferred to Atchison and Doniphan counties, Kansas, and part of Doniphan County, Kansas acquired by Buchanan. ⁶
Holt	1950-1960	Part of Holt transferred to Doniphan County, Kansas, and Holt acquired part of Doniphan County, Kansas. ⁶

TABLE A (Continued)
COUNTY BOUNDARY CHANGES BY STATES, 1910-1960¹

State and County	Year	County Boundary Changes
<u>MISSOURI (Continued):</u>		
Platte	1950-1960	Platte acquired part of Atchison County, Kansas, and part of Platte transferred to Atchison County, Kansas. ⁶
<u>NEBRASKA:</u>		
Arthur	1913	Arthur organized from part of McPherson. ²
Burt	1943	Burt acquired part of Monona County, Iowa. ⁵
Garden	1919	Part of Garden annexed to Grant. ²
Grant	1919	Grant annexed part of Garden. ²
McPherson	1913	Part of McPherson taken to form Arthur. ²
Otoe	1943	Part of Otoe acquired by Fremont County, Iowa. ⁵
Sarpy	1943	Part of Sarpy County acquired by Pottawattamie County, Iowa. ⁵
<u>OKLAHOMA:</u>		
Beckham	1910	Part of Beckham annexed to Greer. ²
	1930	Part of Beckham acquired by Collingsworth and Wheeler counties, Texas, due to relocation of the 100th Meridian. ³
Caddo	1911	Part of Caddo annexed to Grady. ²
Cherokee	1924	Part of Cherokee annexed to Wagoner. ³

TABLE A (Continued)
COUNTY BOUNDARY CHANGES BY STATES, 1910-1960¹

State and County	Year	County Boundary Changes
<u>OKLAHOMA (Continued):</u>		
Comanche	1912	Part of Comanche taken to form Cotton. ²
Cotton	1912	Cotton organized from part of Comanche. ²
Ellis	1930	Part of Ellis acquired by Hemphill and Lipscomb counties, Texas, due to relocation of the 100th Meridian. ³
Grady	1911	Grady annexed part of Caddo. ²
Greer	1909	Part of Greer taken to form Harmon. ²
	1910	Greer annexed part of Beckham. ²
Harmon	1909	Harmon formed from part of Greer. ²
	1930	Part of Harmon acquired by Childress and Collingsworth counties, Texas, due to relocation of the 100th Meridian. ³
Hughes	1915	Part of Hughes annexed to McIntosh. ²
Jefferson	1923	Part of Jefferson annexed to Love. ³
Kiowa	1911	Part of Kiowa annexed to Tillman. ²
	1924	Part of Kiowa annexed to Tillman. ³
Love	1923	Love annexed part of Jefferson. ³
McIntosh	1915	McIntosh annexed part of Hughes. ²
	1918	Part of McIntosh annexed to Okmulgee. ²
Okmulgee	1918	Okmulgee annexed part of McIntosh. ²

TABLE A (Continued)
COUNTY BOUNDARY CHANGES BY STATES, 1910-1960¹

State and County	Year	County Boundary Changes
<u>OKLAHOMA (Continued):</u>		
Roger Mills	1930	Part of Roger Mills acquired by Hemphill and Wheeler counties, Texas, due to relocation of the 100th Meridian. ³
Rogers	1918	Part of Rogers annexed to Tulsa. ²
Tillman	1911	Tillman annexed part of Kiowa. ²
	1924	Tillman annexed part of Kiowa. ³
Tulsa	1909	Tulsa annexed part of Wagoner. ²
	1918	Tulsa annexed part of Rogers. ²
Wagoner	1909	Part of Wagoner annexed to Tulsa. ²
	1924	Wagoner County annexed part of Cherokee County. ³

¹For Oklahoma the period covered is November 16, 1907 through April 1, 1960.

²U.S. Census of Population: 1920, Vol. I, (Arkansas) p. 139; (Nebraska) p. 143; and (Oklahoma) p. 145.

³U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. I, Table 3, (Arkansas) p. 103; and (Oklahoma) p. 879.

⁴U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. I, Table 3, (Arkansas) p. 100.

⁵U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. I, Table 5, (Arkansas) p. 4-9; (Iowa) p. 15-9; and (Nebraska) p. 27-8.

⁶U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Vol. I, Part A, Table 6, (Arkansas) p. 5-10; (Kansas) p. 18-14; and (Missouri) p. 27-13.

TABLE B

ARKANSAS INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING,
ENROLLMENT BY CITY AND COUNTY, 1950 AND 1960

City	County	Name of Institution	Enrollment	
			1950	1960
Arkadelphia	Clark	Henderson State Teachers College	1,017	1,483
		Ouachita Baptist College	539	1,210
Batesville	Independence	Arkansas College	315	205
Beebe	White	Junior Agriculture College of Central Arkansas	152	(1)
Clarksville	Johnson	The College of the Ozarks	438	345
College Heights (not listed in census)	Drew	Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College	682	971
Conway	Faulkner	Arkansas State Teachers College	1,660	1,823
		Hendrix College	506	602
Fayetteville	Washington	University of Arkansas	4,406	6,545
Fort Smith	Sebastian	Fort Smith Junior College	134	649
Little Rock	Pulaski	Little Rock University ²	1,274	1,591
		Philander Smith College	654	680
		Arkansas Baptist College	204	(1)
		Dunbar Junior College	221	(1)
		St. John's Seminary	145	(1)
Magnolia	Columbia	Southern State College	795	1,039
North Little Rock	Pulaski	Shorter College	46	174
Pine Bluff	Jefferson	Agricultural, Mechanical, and Normal College	995	1,630
Russellville	Pope	Arkansas Polytechnic College	802	1,471
Searcy	White	Harding College	618	1,180
Siloam Springs	Benton	John Brown University	382	289

TABLE B (Continued)

ARKANSAS INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING,
ENROLLMENT BY CITY AND COUNTY, 1950 AND 1960

City	County	Name of Institution	Enrollment	
			1950	1960
State College (not listed in census)	Craighead	Arkansas State College	1,545	2,951
Walnut Ridge	Lawrence	Southern Baptist College	572	202

Source: 1950--Education Directory 1951-1952, Part 3, Higher Education,
p. 17.

1960--Education Directory 1961-1962, Part 3, Higher Education,
p. 20.

¹This institution did not appear in the Education Directory from which the data for 1960 were taken.

²This institution was listed as Little Rock Junior College in the Education Directory from which the data for 1950 were taken.

TABLE C

IOWA INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING,
ENROLLMENT BY CITY AND COUNTY, 1950 AND 1960

City	County	Name of Institution	Enrollment	
			1950	1960
Ames	Story	Iowa State University	8,135	9,726
Boone	Boone	Boone Junior College	61	124
Burlington	Des Moines	Burlington Community College	238	419
Cedar Falls	Black Hawk	State College of Iowa ¹	2,675	4,556
Cedar Rapids	Linn	Coe College	684	1,010
		Mount Mercy College	94	322
Centerville	Appanoose	Centerville Community College	57	93
Clarinda	Page	Clarinda Community College	54	131
Clinton	Clinton	Clinton Junior College	47	139
		Mount St. Clare College	93	151
Creston	Union	Creston Community College	123	109
Davenport	Scott	Marycrest College ²	} 1,724	745
		St. Ambrose College ²		1,335
Decorah	Winneshiek	Luther College	794	1,266
Des Moines	Polk	College of Osteopathic Medicine & Surgery ³	315	283
		Drake University	4,061	6,680
		Grand View College	230	618
Dubuque	Dubuque	Clarke College	484	911
		Loras College	990	1,274
		University of Dubuque	585	796
		Wartburg Theological Seminary	133	201
Eagle Grove	Wright	Eagle Grove Junior College	(4)	106
Emmetsburg	Palo Alto	Emmetsburg Community College	43	85

TABLE C (Continued)

IOWA INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING,
ENROLLMENT BY CITY AND COUNTY, 1950 AND 1960

City	County	Name of Institution	Enrollment	
			1950	1960
Estherville	Emmet	Estherville Junior College	80	132
Fairfield	Jefferson	Parsons College	314	1,651
Fayette	Fayette	Upper Iowa University	296	1,220
Forest City	Winnebago	Waldorf College	249	365
Fort Dodge	Webster	Fort Dodge Community College	149	292
Grinnell	Poweshiek	Grinnell College	1,026	1,148
Indianola	Warren	Simpson College	596	683
Iowa City	Johnson	State University of Iowa	9,125	11,113
Iowa Falls	Hardin	Ellsworth Junior College	94	186
Keokuk	Lee	Keokuk Community College	(4)	269
Lamoni	Decatur	Graceland College	581	789
Le Mars	Plymouth	Westmar College	341	609
Marshalltown	Marshall	Marshalltown Junior College	87	241
Mason City	Cerro Gordo	Mason City Junior College	105	520
Mount Pleasant	Henry	Iowa Wesleyan College	431	756
Mount Vernon	Linn	Cornell College	691	744
Muscatine	Muscatine	Muscatine Junior College	78	248
Orange City	Sioux	Northwestern College	156	338
Oskaloosa	Mahaska	William Penn College	146	397
Ottumwa	Wapello	Ottumwa Heights College	120	290
Pella	Marion	Central College	420	504

TABLE C (Continued)

IOWA INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING,
ENROLLMENT BY CITY AND COUNTY, 1950 AND 1960

City	County	Name of Institution	Enrollment	
			1950	1960
Sheldon	O'Brien	Sheldon Junior College	35	(5)
Sioux Center	Sioux	Dordt College	(4)	161
Sioux City	Woodbury	Briar Cliff College	327	420
		Morningside College	826	1,261
Storm Lake	Buena Vista	Buena Vista College	425	714
University Park	Mahaska	Vennard College	(4)	84
		Chicago Evangelistic Institute	201	(5)
Waverly	Bremer	Wartburg College	591	1,050
Webster City	Hamilton	Webster City Junior College	70	111

Source: 1950--Education Directory 1951-1952, Part 3, Higher Education,
p. 54.

1960--Education Directory 1961-1962, Part 3, Higher Education,
p. 65.

¹This institution was listed as Iowa State Teachers College in the Education Directory from which the data for 1950 were taken.

²The enrollment for these institutions was presented as one figure in the Education Directory from which the data for 1950 were taken.

³This institution was listed as Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy and Surgery in the Education Directory from which the data for 1950 were taken.

⁴This institution did not appear in the Education Directory from which the data for 1950 were taken.

⁵This institution did not appear in the Education Directory from which the data for 1960 were taken.

TABLE D

KANSAS INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING,
ENROLLMENT BY CITY AND COUNTY, 1950 AND 1960

City	County	Name of Institution	Enrollment	
			1950	1960
Arkansas City	Cowley	Arkansas City Junior College	201	392
Atchison	Atchison	Mount St. Scholastica College	375	466
		St. Benedict's College	516	649
Baldwin City	Douglas	Baker University	578	607
Chanute	Neosho	Chanute Junior College	163	184
Coffeyville	Montgomery	Coffeyville College	483	498
Dodge City	Ford	Dodge City College	204	306
		St. Mary of the Plains College	(1)	379
El Dorado	Butler	El Dorado Junior College	212	332
Emporia	Lyon	College of Emporia	235	400
		Kansas State Teachers College	1,315	4,219
Fort Scott	Bourbon	Fort Scott Junior College	163	198
Garden City	Finney	Garden City Junior College	205	340
Haviland	Kiowa	Friends Bible College	49	(2)
Hays	Ellis	Fort Hays Kansas State College	1,049	2,888
		St. Joseph's College & Military Academy	25	(2)
Hesston	Harvey	Hesston College	123	244
Highland	Doniphan	Highland Junior College	63	282
Hillsboro	Marion	Tabor College	205	348
Hutchinson	Reno	Hutchinson Junior College	439	873
Independence	Montgomery	Independence Community College	208	327

TABLE D (Continued)

KANSAS INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING,
ENROLLMENT BY CITY AND COUNTY, 1950 AND 1960

City	County	Name of Institution	Enrollment	
			1950	1960
Iola	Allen	Iola Junior College	158	162
Kansas City	Wyandotte	Central Baptist Theological Seminary	294	59
		Donnelly College	(1)	462
		Kansas City Kansas Junior College	388	615
Lawrence	Douglas	University of Kansas	7,566	10,036
Lindsborg	McPherson	Bethany College	342	872
McPherson	McPherson	Central College	105	102
		McPherson College	393	517
Manhattan	Riley	Kansas State University	5,911	7,797
		Manhattan Bible College	88	88
Miltonvale	Cloud	Miltonvale Wesleyan College	(1)	98
North Newton	Harvey	Bethel College	352	566
Ottawa	Franklin	Ottawa University	445	576
Paola	Miami	Ursuline College of Paola	102	(2)
Parsons	Labette	Parsons Junior College	199	273
Pittsburg	Crawford	Kansas State College of Pittsburg ³	1,794	3,238
Pratt	Pratt	Pratt Junior College	162	309
Salina	Saline	Kansas Wesleyan University	340	406
		Marymount College	230	493
Sterling	Rice	Sterling College	212	430
Topeka	Shawnee	Washburn University of Topeka	1,684	3,003

TABLE D (Continued)

KANSAS INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING,
ENROLLMENT BY CITY AND COUNTY, 1950 AND 1960

City	County	Name of Institution	Enrollment	
			1950	1960
Wichita	Sedgwick	Friends University	510	662
		Sacred Heart College	118	245
		University of Wichita	2,905	5,657
Winfield	Cowley	St. John's Lutheran	330	273
		Southwestern College	446	611
Xavier (not listed in census)	Leavenworth	Saint Mary College	430	570

Source: 1950--Education Directory 1951-1952, Part 3, Higher Education,
p. 58.
1960--Education Directory 1961-1962, Part 3, Higher Education,
p. 69.

¹This institution did not appear in the Education Directory from which
the data for 1950 were taken.

²This institution did not appear in the Education Directory from which
the data for 1960 were taken.

³This institution was listed as Kansas State Teachers College in the
Education Directory from which the data for 1950 were taken.

TABLE E

MISSOURI INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING,
ENROLLMENT BY CITY AND COUNTY, 1950 AND 1960

City	County	Name of Institution	Enrollment	
			1950	1960
Bolivar	Polk	Southwest Baptist College	421	446
Boonville	Cooper	The Kemper School	129	105
Canton	Lewis	Culver-Stockton College	362	558
Cape Girardeau	Cape Girardeau	Southeast Missouri State College	1,269	2,737
Columbia	Boone	Christian College	308	409
		Stephens College	1,890	1,699
		University of Missouri	10,407	15,264
Conception (not listed in census)	Nodaway	Immaculate ¹ Conception Seminary	277	318
Concordia	Lafayette	St. Paul's College	45	160
Fayette	Howard	Central Methodist College ⁵	720	762
Flat River	St. Francois	Junior College of Flat River	146	314
Fulton	Callaway	Westminster College	423	570
		William Woods College	279	453
Hannibal	Marion & Ralls	Hannibal-LeGrange College	173	499
Iberia	Miller	Conservation College	43	(2)
Jefferson City	Cole	Lincoln University	697	1,457
		Jefferson City Junior College	134	(2)
Joplin	Jasper & Newton	Joplin Junior College	337	692

TABLE E (Continued)

MISSOURI INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING,
ENROLLMENT BY CITY AND COUNTY, 1950 AND 1960

City	County	Name of Institution	Enrollment	
			1950	1960
Kansas City	Clay & Jackson	Calvary Baptist College	(3)	249
		Central Technical Institute	237	459
		College of St. Teresa	316	490
		Junior College of Kansas City, Missouri	720	2,804
		Kansas City Art Institute and School of Design	634	238
		Kansas City College of Osteopathy and Surgery	222	383
		Midwestern Baptist Theological Seminary	(3)	310
		National College ⁶	106	192
		Rockhurst College	950	1,911
		University of Kansas City	3,051	3,515
		Conservatory of Music of Kansas City	197	(2)
		Lincoln Junior College	80	(2)
Kirksville	Adair	Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery	411	348
		Northeast Missouri State Teachers College	1,144	2,763
Lexington	Lafayette	Wentworth Military Academy	199	222
Liberty	Clay	William Jewell College	610	937
Marshall	Saline	Missouri Valley College	495	462
Maryville	Nodaway	Northwest Missouri State College	859	2,118
Moberly	Randolph	Moberly Junior College	88	159
Monett	Barry & Lawrence	Monett Junior College	85	(2)
Nevada	Vernon	Cottey College	162	323
Normandy	St. Louis	Marillac College	(3)	314

TABLE E (Continued)

MISSOURI INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING,
ENROLLMENT BY CITY AND COUNTY, 1950 AND 1960

City	County	Name of Institution	Enrollment	
			1950	1960
Parkville	Platte	Park College	395	424
Perryville	Perry	St. Mary's Seminary	96	(2)
Point Lookout (not listed in census)	Taney	The School of the Ozarks	(3)	331
St. Charles	St. Charles	Lindenwood College for Women	303	559
St. Joseph	Buchanan	St. Joseph Junior College	350	486
St. Louis	St. Louis	Cardinal Glennon College	(3)	227
		Concordia Seminary	649	549
		Covenant College ⁴	(3)	130
		Fontbonne College ⁴	---	652
		Harris Teachers College	940	1,400
		Kenrick Seminary	319	131
		Maryville College of the Sacred Heart ⁴	---	250
		Notre Dame College ⁴	---	281
		St. Louis College of Pharmacy and Allied Sciences	400	455
		St. Louis Institute of Music	296	117
		St. Louis University	8,887	8,443
		Washington University	11,736	13,276
		Stowe Teachers & Junior College	535	(2)
Springfield	Greene	Central Bible Institute	666	431
		Drury College	784	1,023
		Evangel College	(3)	552
		Southwest Missouri State College	1,764	3,224
Tarkio	Atchison	Tarkio College	211	327
Trenton	Grundy	Trenton Junior College	53	83

TABLE E (Continued)

MISSOURI INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING,
ENROLLMENT BY CITY AND COUNTY, 1950 AND 1960

City	County	Name of Institution	Enrollment	
			1950	1960
Warrensburg	Johnson	Central Missouri State College	1,500	4,021
Webster Groves	St. Louis	Eden Theological Seminary	136	148
		Webster College ⁴	---	737

Source: 1950--Education Directory 1951-1952, Part 3, Higher Education, p. 84.
1960--Education Directory 1961-1962, Part 3, Higher Education, p. 101.

¹This institution was listed as Conception Seminary in the Education Directory from which the data for 1950 were taken.

²This institution did not appear in the Education Directory from which the data for 1960 were taken.

³This institution did not appear in the Education Directory from which the data for 1950 were taken.

⁴The enrollment figure for this institution was included as a part of the enrollment figure for St. Louis University in the Education Directory from which the data for 1950 were taken.

⁵This institution was listed as Central College in the Education Directory from which the data for 1950 were taken.

⁶This institution was listed as National College for Christian Workers in the Education Directory from which the data for 1950 were taken.

TABLE F

NEBRASKA INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING,
ENROLLMENT BY CITY AND COUNTY, 1950 AND 1960

City	County	Name of Institution	Enrollment	
			1950	1960
Blair	Washington	Dana College	246	550
Central City	Merrick	Nebraska Central College	166	(1)
Chadron	Dawes	Nebraska State Teachers College	401	1,072
Crete	Saline	Doane College	379	341
Fairbury	Jefferson	Fairbury Junior College	120	209
Fremont	Dodge	Midland College	385	843
Hastings	Adams	Hastings College	652	785
Kearney	Buffalo	Nebraska State Teachers College	764	2,222
Lincoln	Lancaster	Nebraska Wesleyan University	737	1,064
		Union College	728	812
		University of Nebraska	7,987	10,648
McCook	Red Willow	McCook Junior College	145	343
Norfolk	Madison	Norfolk Junior College	169	360
Omaha	Douglas	College of Saint Mary	100	429
		Creighton University	2,545	2,958
		Duchesne College of the Sacred Heart	215	321
		Grace Bible Institute	286	315
		Municipal University of Omaha	1,747	6,761
Peru	Nemaha	Nebraska State Teachers College	360	690
Scottsbluff	Scotts Bluff	Scottsbluff College	182	343
Seward	Seward	Concordia Teachers College	260	689
Wahoo	Saunders	Luther Junior College	139	154

TABLE F (Continued)

NEBRASKA INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING,
ENROLLMENT BY CITY AND COUNTY, 1950 AND 1960

City	County	Name of Institution	Enrollment	
			1950	1960
Wayne	Wayne	Nebraska State Teachers College	762	1,361
York	York	York College	200	114

Source: 1950--Education Directory 1951-1952, Part 3, Higher Education,
p. 90.

1960--Education Directory 1961-1962, Part 3, Higher Education,
p. 107.

¹This institution did not appear in the Education Directory from which
the data for 1960 were taken.

TABLE G

OKLAHOMA INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING,
ENROLLMENT BY CITY AND COUNTY, 1950 AND 1960

City	County	Name of Institution	Enrollment	
			1950	1960
Ada	Pontotoc	East Central State College	1,151	1,751
Altus	Jackson	Altus Junior College	52	241
Alva	Woods	Northwestern State College	405	1,118
Bacone (not listed in census)	Muskogee	Bacone College	111	243
Bethany	Oklahoma	Bethany-Nazarene College ¹	817	980
Chickasha	Grady	Oklahoma College for Women	603	615
Claremore	Rogers	Oklahoma Military Academy	107	143
Durant	Bryan	Southeastern State College	1,011	1,648
Edmond	Oklahoma	Central State College	1,032	3,968
El Reno	Canadian	El Reno Junior College	31	62
Enid	Garfield	Phillips University	1,116	1,106
Goodwell	Texas	Panhandle A & M College	454	973
Guthrie	Logan	Benedictine Heights College	58	(2)
Langston	Logan	Langston University	707	668
Lawton	Comanche	Cameron State Agricultural College	540	1,349
Miami	Ottawa	Northeastern Oklahoma A & M College	736	1,112
Muskogee	Muskogee	Muskogee Junior College	256	142
Norman	Cleveland	University of Oklahoma	9,474	12,409

TABLE G (Continued)

OKLAHOMA INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING,
ENROLLMENT BY CITY AND COUNTY, 1950 AND 1960

City	County	Name of Institution	Enrollment	
			1950	1960
Oklahoma City	Oklahoma, Canadian, & Cleveland	Oklahoma Christian College	(3)	315
		Oklahoma City University	1,686	2,766
		Oklahoma City College of Law	252	(4)
Poteau	Le Flore	Poteau Community College	(3)	249
Sayre	Beckham	Sayre Junior College	70	185
Seminole	Seminole	Seminole Junior College	52	44
Shawnee	Pottawatomie	Oklahoma Baptist University	1,129	1,463
		St. Gregory's College	(3)	115
Stillwater	Payne	Oklahoma State University ⁵	9,754	11,794
Tahlequah	Cherokee	Northeastern State College	1,087	2,762
Tishomingo	Johnston	Murray State Agricultural College	221	389
Tonkawa	Kay	Northern Oklahoma Junior College	217	496
Tulsa	Tulsa & Osage	Benedictine Heights College	(2)	307
		Oklahoma School of Business, Accountancy, Law, and Finance	(3)	470
		University of Tulsa	4,703	4,951
Warner	Muskogee	Connors State Agricultural College	310	459
Weatherford	Custer	Southwestern State College	901	1,839
Wilburton	Latimer	Eastern Oklahoma A & M College	251	922

Source: 1950--Education Directory 1951-1952, Part 3, Higher Education,
p. 120.

1960--Education Directory 1961-1962, Part 3, Higher Education,
p. 144.

- ¹This institution was listed as Bethany-Peniel College in the Education Directory from which the data for 1950 were taken.
- ²The Education Directory 1951-1952 listed Benedictine Heights as situated in Guthrie. The Education Directory 1961-1962 listed the college as situated in Tulsa.
- ³This institution did not appear in the Education Directory from which the data for 1950 were taken.
- ⁴This institution did not appear in the Education Directory from which the data for 1960 were taken.
- ⁵This institution was listed as Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College in the Education Directory from which the data for 1950 were taken.

TABLE H

ARKANSAS 1960 POPULATION OF AREAS ANNEXED BETWEEN 1950 AND 1960 BY
INCORPORATED PLACES HAVING 2,500 INHABITANTS OR MORE IN 1950

Incorporated Place	1960 Population			1950 Population, Total	Change in Population 1950-1960 in the 1950 Area
	Total	In 1950 Area	In Annexed Area		
Arkadelphia-----	8,069	7,166	903	6,819	347
Ashdown-----	2,725	2,405	320	2,738	-333
Batesville-----	6,207	6,177	30	6,414	-237
Benton-----	10,399	8,400	1,999	6,277	2,123
Bentonville-----	3,649	3,222	427	2,942	280
Blytheville-----	20,797	17,814	2,983	16,234	1,580
Brinkley-----	4,636	4,534	102	4,173	361
Camden-----	15,823	11,339	4,484	11,372	-33
Conway-----	9,791	9,386	405	8,610	776
Crossett-----	5,370	5,285	85	4,619	666
De Queen-----	2,859	2,859	---	3,015	-156
Dumas-----	3,540	3,421	119	2,512	909
El Dorado-----	25,292	23,713	1,579	23,076	637
Eudora-----	3,598	3,598	---	3,072	526
Fayetteville-----	20,274	18,260	2,014	17,071	1,189
Fordyce-----	3,890	3,712	178	3,754	-42
Forrest City-----	10,544	9,206	1,338	7,607	1,599
Fort Smith-----	52,991	52,933	58	47,942	4,991
Harrison-----	6,580	5,830	750	5,542	288
Helena-----	11,500	11,355	145	11,236	119
Hope-----	8,399	8,399	---	8,605	-206
Hot Springs-----	28,337	25,854	2,483	29,307	-3,453
Jonesboro-----	21,418	17,684	3,734	16,310	1,374
Little Rock-----	107,813	94,594	13,219	102,213	-7,619
McGehee-----	4,448	3,885	563	3,854	31
Magnolia-----	10,651	7,192	3,459	6,918	274
Malvern-----	9,566	8,262	1,304	8,072	190
Marianna-----	5,134	5,027	107	4,530	497
Marked Tree-----	3,216	2,700	516	2,878	-178
Monticello-----	4,412	4,185	227	4,501	-316
Morrilton-----	5,997	5,798	199	5,483	315
Nashville-----	3,579	3,402	177	3,548	-146
North Little Rock-----	58,032	50,511	7,521	44,097	6,414
Osceola-----	6,189	5,564	625	5,006	558
Paragould-----	9,947	9,780	167	9,668	112

TABLE H (Continued)

ARKANSAS 1960 POPULATION OF AREAS ANNEXED BETWEEN 1950 AND 1960 BY
INCORPORATED PLACES HAVING 2,500 INHABITANTS OR MORE IN 1950

Incorporated Place	1960 Population		In Annexed Area	1950 Population, Total	Change in Population 1950-1960 in the 1950 Area
	Total	In 1950 Area			
Piggott-----	2,776	2,547	229	2,558	-11
Pine Bluff-----	44,037	39,452	4,585	37,162	2,290
Pocahontas-----	3,665	3,527	138	3,840	-313
Rogers-----	5,700	4,905	795	4,962	-57
Russellville-----	8,921	8,858	63	8,166	692
Searcy-----	7,272	7,026	246	6,024	1,002
Siloam Springs----	3,953	2,648	1,305	3,270	-622
Springdale-----	10,076	7,874	2,202	5,835	2,039
Stuttgart-----	9,661	8,556	1,105	7,276	1,280
Texarkana-----	19,788	15,385	4,403	15,875	-490
Trumann-----	4,511	3,637	874	3,744	-107
Van Buren-----	6,787	6,595	192	6,413	182
Walnut Ridge-----	3,547	3,400	147	3,106	294
Warren-----	6,752	2,542	4,210	2,615	-73
West Helena-----	8,385	6,808	1,577	6,107	701
West Memphis-----	19,374	12,637	6,737	9,112	3,525
Wynne-----	4,922	4,689	233	4,142	547

Source: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Vol. I, Part A, Table 9,
p. 5-22.

TABLE I

IOWA 1960 POPULATION OF AREAS ANNEXED BETWEEN 1950 AND 1960 BY
INCORPORATED PLACES HAVING 2,500 INHABITANTS OR MORE IN 1950

Incorporated Place	1960 Population			1950 Population, Total	Change in Population 1950-1960 in the 1950 Area
	Total	In 1950 Area	In Annexed Area		
Algona-----	5,702	5,666	36	5,415	251
Ames-----	27,003	26,779	224	22,898	3,881
Anamosa-----	4,616	4,442	174	3,910	532
Atlantic-----	6,890	6,732	158	6,480	252
Bettendorf-----	11,534	8,670	2,864	5,132	3,538
Bloomfield-----	2,771	2,675	96	2,688	-13
Boone-----	12,468	12,439	29	12,164	275
Burlington-----	32,430	31,801	629	30,613	1,188
Carroll-----	7,682	7,379	303	6,231	1,148
Cedar Falls-----	21,195	20,199	996	14,334	5,865
Cedar Rapids-----	92,035	88,887	3,148	72,296	16,591
Chariton-----	5,042	5,042	---	5,320	-278
Charles City-----	9,964	9,964	---	10,309	-345
Cherokee-----	7,724	7,724	---	7,705	19
Clarinda-----	5,901	4,731	172	5,086	-355
Clear Lake-----	6,158	6,116	42	4,977	1,139
Clinton-----	33,589	32,670	919	30,379	2,291
Davenport-----	88,981	80,423	8,558	74,549	5,874
Des Moines-----	208,982	190,045	18,937	177,965	12,080
De Witt-----	3,224	3,224	---	2,644	580
Dubuque-----	56,606	52,860	3,746	49,671	3,189
Estherville-----	7,927	7,923	4	6,719	1,204
Evansdale-----	5,738	5,365	373	3,571	1,794
Fairfield-----	8,054	8,015	39	7,299	716
Fort Dodge-----	28,399	25,271	3,128	25,115	156
Fort Madison-----	15,247	15,221	26	14,954	267
Glenwood-----	4,783	4,699	84	4,664	35
Grinnell-----	7,367	7,306	61	6,828	478
Humboldt-----	4,031	3,944	87	3,219	725
Indianola-----	7,062	6,734	328	5,145	1,589
Iowa City-----	33,443	29,035	4,408	27,212	1,823
Iowa Falls-----	5,565	5,378	187	4,900	478
Keokuk-----	16,316	16,224	92	16,144	80
Knoxville-----	7,817	7,592	225	7,625	-33
Marion-----	10,882	9,444	1,438	5,916	3,528

TABLE I (Continued)

IOWA 1960 POPULATION OF AREAS ANNEXED BETWEEN 1950 AND 1960 BY
INCORPORATED PLACES HAVING 2,500 INHABITANTS OR MORE IN 1950

Incorporated Place	1960 Population		In Annexed Area	1950 Population, Total	Change in Population 1950-1960 in the 1950 Area
	Total	In 1950 Area			
Marshalltown-----	22,521	21,360	1,161	19,821	1,539
Mason City-----	30,642	30,338	304	27,980	2,358
Monticello-----	3,190	3,099	91	2,888	211
Muscatine-----	20,997	20,090	907	19,041	1,049
Newton-----	15,381	14,064	1,317	11,723	2,341
Oelwein-----	8,282	7,796	486	7,858	-62
Oskaloosa-----	11,053	10,961	92	11,124	-163
Ottumwa-----	33,871	31,581	2,290	33,631	-2,050
Pella-----	5,198	5,029	169	4,427	602
Perry-----	6,442	6,418	24	6,174	244
Shenandoah-----	6,567	6,567	---	6,938	-371
Sibley-----	2,852	2,731	121	2,559	172
Sioux City-----	89,159	88,779	380	83,991	4,788
Spencer-----	8,864	8,436	428	7,446	990
Storm Lake-----	7,728	7,728	---	6,954	774
Tipton-----	2,862	2,862	---	2,633	229
Vinton-----	4,781	4,781	---	4,307	474
Waterloo-----	71,755	71,747	8	65,198	6,549
Waukon-----	3,369	3,306	63	3,158	148
Waverly-----	6,357	6,335	22	5,124	1,211
Webster City-----	8,520	8,235	285	7,611	624
West Des Moines---	11,949	6,170	5,779	5,615	555
Winterset-----	3,639	3,622	17	3,570	52

Source: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Vol. I, Part A, Table 9,
p. 17-28.

TABLE J

KANSAS 1960 POPULATION OF AREA ANNEXED BETWEEN 1950 AND 1960 BY
INCORPORATED PLACES HAVING 2,500 INHABITANTS OR MORE IN 1950

Incorporated Place	1960 Population			1950 Population, Total	Change in Population 1950-1960 in the 1950 Area
	Total	In 1950 Area	In Annexed Area		
Abilene-----	6,746	6,731	15	5,775	956
Arkansas City----	14,262	13,833	429	12,903	930
Atchison-----	12,529	12,026	503	12,792	-766
Augusta-----	6,434	4,588	1,846	4,483	105
Baxter Springs----	4,498	4,385	113	4,647	-262
Belleville-----	2,940	2,844	96	2,858	-14
Beloit-----	3,837	3,831	6	4,085	-254
Chanute-----	10,849	10,800	49	10,109	691
Clay Center-----	4,613	4,547	66	4,528	19
Coffeyville-----	17,382	16,165	1,217	17,113	-948
Colby-----	4,210	3,948	262	3,859	89
Columbus-----	3,395	3,327	68	3,490	-163
Concordia-----	7,022	6,970	52	7,175	-205
Council Grove-----	2,664	2,591	73	2,722	-131
Dodge City-----	13,520	10,824	2,696	11,262	-438
El Dorado-----	12,523	10,994	1,529	11,037	-43
Ellinwood-----	2,729	2,684	45	2,569	115
Ellis-----	2,218	2,158	60	2,649	-491
Emporia-----	18,190	15,969	2,221	15,669	300
Eureka-----	4,055	3,939	116	3,958	-19
Fort Scott-----	9,410	9,036	374	10,335	-1,299
Fredonia-----	3,233	3,208	25	3,257	-49
Garden City-----	11,811	11,735	76	10,905	830
Garnett-----	3,034	2,534	500	2,693	-159
Great Bend-----	16,670	15,284	1,386	12,665	2,619
Hays-----	11,947	11,429	518	8,625	2,804
Herington-----	3,702	3,542	160	3,775	-233
Hiawatha-----	3,391	3,234	157	3,294	-60
Hoisington-----	4,248	3,874	374	4,012	-138
Holton-----	3,028	3,028	---	2,705	323
Hugoton-----	2,912	2,785	127	2,781	4
Hutchinson-----	37,574	33,981	3,593	33,575	406
Independence-----	11,222	11,178	44	11,335	-157
Iola-----	6,885	6,552	333	7,094	-542
Junction City-----	18,700	14,757	3,943	13,462	1,295

TABLE J (Continued)

KANSAS 1960 POPULATION OF AREA ANNEXED BETWEEN 1950 AND 1960 BY
INCORPORATED PLACES HAVING 2,500 INHABITANTS OR MORE IN 1950

Incorporated Place	1960 Population			1950 Population, Total	Change in Population 1950-1960 in the 1950 Area
	Total	In 1950 Area	In Annexed Area		
Kansas City-----	121,901	112,855	9,046	129,553	-16,698
Kingman-----	3,582	3,545	37	3,200	345
Larned-----	5,001	4,904	97	4,447	457
Lawrence-----	32,858	22,982	9,876	23,351	-369
Liberal-----	13,813	10,537	3,276	7,134	3,403
Lyons-----	4,592	4,476	116	4,545	-69
McPherson-----	9,996	9,587	409	8,689	898
Manhattan-----	22,993	17,281	5,712	19,056	-1,775
Marysville-----	4,143	3,845	298	3,866	-21
Neodesha-----	3,594	3,594	---	3,723	-129
Newton-----	14,877	14,048	829	11,590	2,458
Norton-----	3,345	3,260	85	3,060	200
Olathe-----	10,987	7,711	3,276	5,593	2,118
Osawatomie-----	4,622	4,135	487	4,347	-212
Ottawa-----	10,673	9,881	792	10,081	-200
Paola-----	4,784	4,082	702	3,972	110
Parsons-----	13,929	13,604	325	14,750	-1,146
Phillipsburg-----	3,233	3,092	141	2,589	503
Pittsburg-----	18,678	18,078	600	19,341	-1,263
Pratt-----	8,156	8,021	135	7,523	498
Russell-----	6,113	6,109	4	6,843	-734
Salina-----	43,202	30,620	12,582	26,176	4,444
Scott City-----	3,555	3,257	298	3,204	53
Topeka-----	119,484	77,455	42,029	78,791	-1,336
Wellington-----	8,809	8,483	326	7,747	736
Wichita-----	254,698	171,208	83,490	168,279	2,929
Winfield-----	11,117	10,458	659	10,264	194

Source: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Vol. I, Part A, Table 9,
p. 18-29.

TABLE K

MISSOURI 1960 POPULATION OF AREA ANNEXED BETWEEN 1950 AND 1960 BY
INCORPORATED PLACES HAVING 2,500 INHABITANTS OR MORE IN 1950

Incorporated Place	1960 Population			1950 Population, Total	Change in Population 1950-1960 in the 1950 Area
	Total	In 1950 Area	In Annexed Area		
Aurora-----	4,683	4,479	204	4,153	326
Berkeley-----	18,676	18,544	132	5,268	13,276
Bolivar-----	3,512	3,486	26	3,482	4
Breckenridge Hills	6,299	5,719	580	4,063	1,656
California-----	2,788	2,788	---	2,627	161
Cameron-----	3,674	3,563	111	3,570	-7
Cape Girardeau---	24,947	23,146	1,801	21,578	1,568
Carrollton-----	4,554	4,442	112	4,380	62
Carthage-----	11,264	11,058	206	11,188	-130
Caruthersville---	8,643	8,480	163	8,614	-134
Charleston-----	5,911	5,435	476	5,501	-66
Chillicothe-----	9,236	8,807	429	8,694	113
Clinton-----	6,925	6,644	281	6,075	569
Columbia-----	36,650	31,009	5,641	31,974	-965
Crystal City-----	3,678	3,364	314	3,499	-135
Dexter-----	5,519	4,644	875	4,624	20
East Prairie-----	3,449	2,737	712	3,033	-296
Eldon-----	3,158	2,845	313	2,766	79
Eldorado Springs--	2,864	2,786	78	2,618	168
Excelsior Springs-	6,473	6,088	385	5,888	200
Farmington-----	5,618	5,618	---	4,490	1,128
Fayette-----	3,294	3,285	9	3,144	141
Ferguson-----	22,149	20,449	1,700	11,573	8,876
Festus-----	7,021	5,461	1,560	5,199	262
Flat River-----	4,515	4,495	20	5,308	-813
Florissant-----	38,166	22,186	15,980	3,737	18,449
Fredericktown----	3,484	3,441	43	3,696	-255
Fulton-----	11,131	10,421	710	10,052	369
Hannibal-----	20,028	19,672	356	20,444	-772
Harrisonville----	3,510	3,329	181	2,530	799
Hayti-----	3,737	3,702	35	3,302	400
Higginsville-----	4,003	3,910	93	3,428	482
Independence-----	62,328	46,915	15,413	36,963	9,952
Jackson-----	4,875	4,394	481	3,707	687
Jennings-----	19,965	19,881	84	15,282	4,599

TABLE K (Continued)

MISSOURI 1960 POPULATION OF AREA ANNEXED BETWEEN 1950 AND 1960 BY
INCORPORATED PLACES HAVING 2,500 INHABITANTS OR MORE IN 1950

Incorporated Place	1960 Population			1950 Population, Total	Change in Population 1950-1960 in the 1950 Area
	Total	In 1950 Area	In Annexed Area		
Joplin-----	38,958	38,589	369	38,711	-122
Kansas City-----	475,539	433,521	42,018	456,622	-23,101
Kennett-----	9,098	8,534	564	8,685	-151
Kirksville-----	13,123	12,197	926	11,110	1,087
Kirkwood-----	29,421	29,297	124	18,640	10,657
Lebanon-----	8,220	6,681	1,539	6,808	-127
Lees Summit-----	8,267	4,597	3,670	2,554	2,043
Lexington-----	4,845	4,756	89	5,074	-318
Liberty-----	8,909	5,766	3,143	4,709	1,057
Louisiana-----	4,286	4,261	25	4,389	-128
Macon-----	4,547	4,419	128	4,152	267
Malden-----	5,007	3,476	1,531	3,396	80
Marshall-----	9,572	9,019	553	8,850	169
Moberly-----	13,170	12,685	485	13,115	-430
Monett-----	5,359	4,796	563	4,771	25
Neosho-----	7,452	6,149	1,303	5,790	359
Nevada-----	8,416	7,975	441	8,009	-34
Overland-----	22,763	17,764	4,999	11,566	6,198
Pagedale-----	5,106	3,823	1,283	3,866	-43
Perryville-----	5,117	5,089	28	4,591	498
Poplar Bluff-----	15,926	15,906	20	15,064	842
Portageville-----	2,505	2,450	55	2,662	-212
Richmond-----	4,604	4,485	119	4,299	186
Rolla-----	11,132	10,656	476	9,354	1,302
St. Ann-----	12,155	6,790	5,365	4,557	2,233
St. Charles-----	21,189	18,727	2,462	14,314	4,413
St. Joseph-----	79,673	69,838	9,835	78,588	-8,750
Salem-----	3,870	3,397	473	3,611	-214
Sedalia-----	23,874	22,113	1,761	20,354	1,759
Springfield-----	95,865	66,004	29,861	66,731	-727
Trenton-----	6,262	6,183	79	6,157	26
Union-----	3,937	3,937	---	2,917	1,020
Warrensburg-----	9,689	8,628	1,061	6,857	1,771
Washington-----	7,961	7,911	50	6,850	1,061
West Plains-----	5,836	5,618	218	4,918	700

Source: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Vol. I, Part A, Table 9,
p. 27-30.

TABLE L

NEBRASKA 1960 POPULATION OF AREA ANNEXED BETWEEN 1950 AND 1960 BY
INCORPORATED PLACES HAVING 2,500 INHABITANTS OR MORE IN 1950

Incorporated Place	1960 Population			1950 Population, Total	Change in Population 1950-1960 in the 1950 Area
	Total	In 1950 Area	In Annexed Area		
Alliance-----	7,845	7,456	389	7,891	-435
Beatrice-----	12,132	11,975	157	11,813	162
Bellevue-----	8,831	5,547	3,284	3,858	1,689
Blair-----	4,931	4,411	520	3,815	596
Columbus-----	12,476	9,209	3,267	8,884	325
Crete-----	3,546	3,487	59	3,692	-205
Fairbury-----	5,572	5,549	23	6,395	-846
Falls City-----	5,598	5,385	213	6,203	-818
Fremont-----	19,698	17,318	2,380	14,762	2,556
Gering-----	4,585	3,787	798	3,842	-55
Gothenburg-----	3,050	3,050	---	2,977	73
Grand Island-----	25,742	23,088	2,654	22,682	406
Hastings-----	21,412	21,334	78	20,211	1,123
Lexington-----	5,572	5,450	122	5,068	382
Lincoln-----	128,521	120,610	7,911	98,884	21,726
McCook-----	8,301	7,972	329	7,678	294
Nebraska City-----	7,252	7,202	50	6,872	330
Norfolk-----	13,640	12,627	484	11,335	1,292
North Platte-----	17,184	15,079	2,105	15,433	-354
Ogallala-----	4,250	3,732	518	3,456	276
Omaha-----	301,598	261,382	40,216	251,117	10,265
Plattsmouth-----	6,244	6,241	3	4,874	1,367
Scottsbluff-----	13,377	12,159	1,218	12,858	-699
Seward-----	4,208	3,806	402	3,154	652
Sidney-----	8,004	6,084	1,920	4,912	1,172
Wahoo-----	3,610	3,594	16	3,128	466
Wayne-----	4,217	2,767	1,450	3,595	-828
West Point-----	2,921	2,921	---	2,658	263
York-----	6,173	6,028	145	6,178	-150

Source: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Vol. I, Part A, Table 9,
p. 29-22.

TABLE M

OKLAHOMA 1960 POPULATION OF AREA ANNEXED BETWEEN 1950 AND 1960 BY
INCORPORATED PLACES HAVING 2,500 INHABITANTS OR MORE IN 1950

Incorporated Place	1960 Population			1950 Population, Total	Change in Population 1950-1960 in the 1950 Area
	Total	In 1950 Area	In Annexed Area		
Ada-----	14,347	13,066	1,281	15,995	-2,929
Altus-----	21,225	11,465	9,760	9,735	1,730
Alva-----	6,258	6,009	249	6,505	-496
Anadarko-----	6,299	5,983	316	6,184	-201
Ardmore-----	20,184	16,635	3,549	17,890	-1,255
Atoka-----	2,877	2,347	530	2,653	-306
Bartlesville-----	27,893	17,368	10,525	19,228	-1,860
Bethany-----	12,342	6,423	5,919	5,705	718
Blackwell-----	9,588	9,011	577	9,199	-188
Bristow-----	4,795	4,424	371	5,400	-976
Broken Arrow-----	5,928	3,595	2,333	3,262	333
Chandler-----	2,524	2,370	154	2,724	-354
Checotah-----	2,614	2,586	28	2,638	-52
Cherokee-----	2,410	2,306	104	2,635	-329
Chickasha-----	14,866	13,861	1,005	15,842	-1,981
Claremore-----	6,639	5,610	1,029	5,494	116
Clinton-----	9,617	9,161	456	7,555	1,606
Cushing-----	8,619	7,086	1,533	8,414	-1,328
Del City-----	12,934	3,502	9,432	2,504	998
Dewey-----	3,994	2,956	1,038	2,513	443
Drumright-----	4,190	3,233	957	5,028	-1,795
Duncan-----	20,009	13,166	6,843	15,325	-2,159
Durant-----	10,467	10,271	196	10,541	-270
Edmond-----	8,577	7,147	1,430	6,086	1,061
Elk City-----	8,196	6,696	1,500	7,962	-1,266
El Reno-----	11,015	10,153	862	10,991	-838
Enid-----	38,859	35,581	3,278	36,017	-436
Frederick-----	5,879	5,231	648	5,467	-236
Guthrie-----	9,502	8,835	667	10,113	-1,278
Guymon-----	5,768	5,681	87	4,718	963
Healdton-----	2,898	2,211	687	2,578	-367
Henryetta-----	6,551	6,415	136	7,987	-1,572
Hobart-----	5,132	5,036	96	5,380	-344
Holdenville-----	5,712	5,578	134	6,192	-614
Hominy-----	2,866	2,782	84	2,702	80

TABLE M (Continued)

OKLAHOMA 1960 POPULATION OF AREA ANNEXED BETWEEN 1950 AND 1960 BY
INCORPORATED PLACES HAVING 2,500 INHABITANTS OR MORE IN 1950

Incorporated Place	1960 Population			1950 Population, Total	Change in Population 1950-1960 in the 1950 Area
	Total	In 1950 Area	In Annexed Area		
Hugo-----	6,287	6,005	282	5,984	21
Idabel-----	4,967	4,517	450	4,671	-154
Kingfisher-----	3,249	3,057	192	3,345	-288
Konawa-----	1,555	1,495	60	2,707	-1,212
Lawton-----	61,697	43,435	18,262	34,757	8,678
Lindsay-----	4,258	2,703	1,555	3,021	-318
McAlester-----	17,419	14,938	2,481	17,878	-2,940
Madill-----	3,084	2,871	213	2,791	80
Mangum-----	3,950	3,826	124	4,271	-445
Marlow-----	4,027	3,656	371	3,399	257
Miami-----	12,869	12,736	133	11,801	935
Midwest City-----	36,058	14,524	21,534	10,166	4,358
Muskogee-----	38,059	35,092	2,967	37,289 ¹	-2,197 ¹
New Cordell-----	3,589	3,244	345	2,920 ¹	324 ¹
Nichols Hills-----	4,897	4,583	314	2,606	1,977
Norman-----	33,412	24,907	8,505	27,006	-2,099
Nowata-----	4,163	3,936	227	3,965	-29
Okemah-----	2,836	2,815	21	3,454	-639
Oklahoma City-----	324,253	254,077	70,176	243,504	10,573
Okmulgee-----	15,951	15,864	87	18,317	-2,453
Pauls Valley-----	6,856	6,573	283	6,896	-323
Pawhuska-----	5,414	5,014	400	5,331	-317
Pawnee-----	2,303	2,172	131	2,861	-689
Perry-----	5,210	5,137	73	5,137	---
Ponca City-----	24,411	19,435	4,976	20,180	-745
Poteau-----	4,428	4,075	353	4,776	-701
Pryor Creek-----	6,476	4,957	1,519	4,486	471
Purcell-----	3,729	3,711	18	3,546	165
Sallisaw-----	3,351	3,347	4	2,885	462
Sand Springs-----	7,754	6,740	1,014	6,994	-254
Sapulpa-----	14,282	11,132	3,150	13,031	-1,899
Sayre-----	2,913	2,688	225	3,362	-674
Seminole-----	11,464	6,623	4,841	11,863	-5,240
Shawnee-----	24,326	20,562	3,764	22,948	-2,386
Stillwater-----	23,965	20,371	3,594	20,238	133

TABLE M (Continued)

OKLAHOMA 1960 POPULATION OF AREA ANNEXED BETWEEN 1950 AND 1960 BY
INCORPORATED PLACES HAVING 2,500 INHABITANTS OR MORE IN 1950

Incorporated Place	1960 Population			1950 Population, Total	Change in Population 1950-1960 in the 1950 Area
	Total	In 1950 Area	In Annexed Area		
Sulphur-----	4,737	4,421	316	4,389	32
Tahlequah-----	5,840	5,315	525	4,750	565
Tonkawa-----	3,415	3,185	230	3,643	-458
Tulsa-----	261,685	160,360	101,325	182,740	-22,380
Vinita-----	6,027	5,479	548	5,518	-39
Wagoner-----	4,469	4,467	2	4,395	72
Walters-----	2,825	2,613	212	2,743	-130
Watonga-----	3,252	2,946	306	3,249	-303
Weatherford-----	4,499	4,433	66	3,529	904
Wewoka-----	5,954	4,703	1,251	6,747	-2,044
Woodward-----	7,747	6,179	1,568	5,915	264

Source: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Vol. I, Part A, Table 9,
p. 38-22.

¹These figures not listed in original source.

TABLE N

COMPARISON OF CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS USED TO REPORT DATA ON MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS, BY STATE, ANNUALLY, 1950-1962¹

Arkansas ²	Iowa	Kansas	Missouri	Nebraska	Oklahoma
Passenger vehicles	Automobiles	Automobiles	Estimated passenger cars	Passenger cars	Automobiles
Passenger cars	Trucks	Trucks	Estimated commercial motor vehicles	Taxicabs	Farm trucks
Taxicabs	Truck tractors	Trailers	Total	Buses	Commercial trucks
Commercial buses	Motorcycles	Motorcycles		Local County	Commercial trailers
Other buses	Trailers	Automobile dealers		Trucks	Buses
Ambulances and hearses	Mobile homes	Motorcycle dealers		Local Commercial	Taxicabs
Trucks	Total	Total		Farm	Private school buses
(data for six weight classes)				Trailers	House trailers
Total trucks				Commercial	Rental trailers
Motorcycles				Farm	Motorcycles
Total motor vehicles				Semi	Special permits
Total trailers				House	Total
Dealers				Motorcycles	
Master				Dealers	
Extra				30 Day	
All other				Total	
Total					

¹The classifications presented are those that generally appear from 1950 through 1962. There are variations, however, within some states from year to year.

²1950-1951 not available.

TABLE O

VALUE OF UNDISTRIBUTED AND VARIOUS, AND TOTAL VALUE OF
MINERAL PRODUCTION, BY STATE, ANNUALLY, 1952-1962

State and Year	Value of Undistributed and Various	Total Value of Mineral ¹ Production
<u>ARKANSAS:</u>		
1952-----	\$ 9,643,184	\$117,687,000
1953-----	8,064,898	127,090,000
1954-----	7,891,296	131,745,000
1955-----	7,683,764	132,822,000
1956-----	8,339,998	135,210,000
1957-----	7,437,766	142,685,000
1958-----	8,399,492	131,603,000
1959-----	13,755,426	140,594,000
1960-----	23,376,777	158,263,000
1961-----	14,881,219	148,267,000
1962-----	20,780,811	153,785,000
<u>IOWA:</u>		
1952-----	3,536,256	52,481,000
1953-----	2,659,952	51,994,000
1954-----	5,296,850	58,798,000
1955-----	6,732,257	63,555,000
1956-----	5,213,754	66,529,000
1957-----	6,177,459	68,986,000
1958-----	14,003,410	85,356,000
1959-----	14,916,450	88,557,000
1960-----	13,674,532	95,030,000
1961-----	17,247,905	94,998,000
1962-----	13,352,831	96,561,000

TABLE O (Continued)

VALUE OF UNDISTRIBUTED AND VARIOUS, AND TOTAL VALUE OF
MINERAL PRODUCTION, BY STATE, ANNUALLY, 1952-1962

State and Year	Value of Undistributed and Various	Total Value of Mineral Production ¹
<u>KANSAS :</u>		
1952-----	\$ 73,153,291	\$403,370,000
1953-----	3,094,058	413,231,000
1954-----	793,896	449,587,000
1955-----	2,551,901	470,830,000
1956-----	4,899,831	493,770,000
1957-----	50,225,102	511,513,000
1958-----	50,896,913	503,788,000
1959-----	1,592,117	508,077,000
1960-----	3,945,903	483,952,000
1961-----	5,067,111	488,598,000
1962-----	9,417,545	501,076,000
<u>MISSOURI :</u>		
1952-----	20,605,702	140,977,000
1953-----	18,022,468	128,207,000
1954-----	22,524,118	131,280,000
1955-----	8,709,147	151,626,000
1956-----	9,949,422	163,693,000
1957-----	7,853,187	152,913,000
1958-----	6,569,626	144,120,000
1959-----	7,345,596	157,189,000
1960-----	9,557,972	156,041,000
1961-----	9,619,846	151,288,000
1962-----	14,513,190	153,307,000

TABLE O (Continued)

VALUE OF UNDISTRIBUTED AND VARIOUS, AND TOTAL VALUE OF
MINERAL PRODUCTION, BY STATE, ANNUALLY, 1952-1962

State and Year	Value of Undistributed and Various	Total Value of Mineral Production ¹
<u>NEBRASKA :</u>		
1952-----	\$12,466,391 ²	\$ 20,597,000
1953-----	21,934,567 ²	33,281,000
1954-----	26,408,662 ²	42,393,000
1955-----	38,376,125 ³	54,237,000
1956-----	53,349,332 ⁴	71,311,000
1957-----	8,182,000	82,928,000
1958-----	8,627,309	90,047,000
1959-----	10,322,943	97,130,000
1960-----	12,515,902	101,957,000
1961-----	5,575,032	105,445,000
1962-----	6,875,177	108,249,000
<u>OKLAHOMA :</u>		
1952-----	2,367,460	621,351,000
1953-----	4,313,344	679,003,000
1954-----	2,351,654	650,205,000
1955-----	1,794,869	711,089,000
1956-----	1,397,122	757,120,000
1957-----	214,566	809,004,000
1958-----	552,549	761,936,000
1959-----	6,647,982	765,439,000
1960-----	8,532,916	780,942,000
1961-----	7,380,896	791,777,000
1962-----	33,111,329	843,272,000

- ¹The sum of the county data and undistributed and various does not always equal the state total.
- ²The value of petroleum, natural gas, and natural-gas liquids production is not available by counties and is included as undistributed.
- ³The value of natural-gas liquids and some sand and gravel production is excluded from county totals and is included as undistributed.
- ⁴The value of petroleum, cement, sand and gravel, natural gas, natural-gas liquids, stone, pumice, and gem stones production is not assigned to specific counties and is included as undistributed.

TABLE P

TOTAL DECLINE IN NUMBER OF FARMS, AND DECLINE DUE TO CHANGES IN FARM DEFINITION,
BY STATE, BETWEEN 1945-1950 AND BETWEEN 1954-1959

Decline in Number of Farms	Six-State Area	Arkansas	Iowa	Kansas	Missouri	Nebraska	Oklahoma
1945-1950 ¹							
Total-----	71,919	16,340	5,775	9,798	12,889	4,573	22,544
Due to change in definition-----	28,378	7,224	2,457	3,380	7,089	1,648	6,580
1954-1959 ²							
Total-----	151,731	50,069	18,226	15,820	32,942	10,371	24,303
Due to change in definition-----	30,968	9,681	2,793	2,396	8,343	1,292	6,463

¹U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1950, Vol. II, General Report, Statistics by Subjects, p. xxxiii.

²U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1959, Vol. II, General Report, Statistics by Subjects, p. xxxix.

TABLE Q

DECLINE IN NUMBER OF FARMS DUE TO CHANGE IN FARM DEFINITION,
BY STATE, BY COUNTY, BETWEEN 1954-1959

State and County	Decline in Number of Farms	State and County	Decline in Number of Farms
<u>ARKANSAS:</u>		<u>ARKANSAS (Continued):</u>	
Total-----	9,681	Lee-----	40
Arkansas-----	29	Lincoln-----	76
Ashley-----	106	Little River-----	93
Baxter-----	98	Logan-----	185
Benton-----	305	Lonoke-----	89
Boone-----	144	Madison-----	182
Bradley-----	74	Marion-----	96
Calhoun-----	72	Miller-----	227
Carroll-----	93	Mississippi-----	43
Chicot-----	33	Monroe-----	39
Clark-----	170	Montgomery-----	96
Clay-----	65	Nevada-----	127
Cleburne-----	124	Newton-----	121
Cleveland-----	107	Ouachita-----	237
Columbia-----	183	Perry-----	85
Conway-----	197	Phillips-----	60
Craighead-----	107	Pike-----	98
Crawford-----	276	Poinsett-----	27
Crittenden-----	28	Polk-----	145
Cross-----	47	Pope-----	290
Dallas-----	64	Prairie-----	33
Desha-----	110	Pulaski-----	296
Drew-----	137	Randolph-----	81
Faulkner-----	280	St. Francis-----	49
Franklin-----	97	Saline-----	195
Fulton-----	105	Scott-----	94
Garland-----	182	Searcy-----	70
Grant-----	96	Sebastian-----	173
Greene-----	127	Sevier-----	98
Hempstead-----	201	Sharp-----	87
Hot Springs-----	186	Stone-----	103
Howard-----	114	Union-----	257
Independence-----	240	Van Buren-----	99
Izard-----	108	Washington-----	471
Jackson-----	31	White-----	242
Jefferson-----	179	Woodruff-----	23
Johnson-----	140	Yell-----	141
Lafayette-----	83		
Lawrence-----	75		

TABLE Q (Continued)

DECLINE IN NUMBER OF FARMS DUE TO CHANGE IN FARM DEFINITION,
BY STATE, BY COUNTY, BETWEEN 1954-1959

State and County	Decline in Number of Farms	State and County	Decline in Number of Farms
<u>IOWA :</u>		<u>IOWA (Continued):</u>	
Total-----	2,793	Guthrie-----	21
Adair-----	23	Hamilton-----	35
Adams-----	22	Hancock-----	18
Allamakee-----	18	Hardin-----	24
Appanoose-----	42	Harrison-----	23
Audubon-----	15	Henry-----	55
Benton-----	21	Howard-----	14
Black Hawk-----	54	Humboldt-----	8
Boone-----	43	Ida-----	27
Bremer-----	17	Iowa-----	9
Buchanan-----	35	Jackson-----	26
Buena Vista-----	24	Jasper-----	39
Butler-----	31	Jefferson-----	32
Calhoun-----	24	Johnson-----	27
Carroll-----	30	Jones-----	22
Cass-----	47	Keokuk-----	38
Cedar-----	17	Kossuth-----	21
Cerro Gordo-----	34	Lee-----	51
Cherokee-----	24	Linn-----	68
Chickasaw-----	18	Louisa-----	20
Clarke-----	21	Lucas-----	13
Clay-----	21	Lyon-----	15
Clayton-----	22	Madison-----	48
Clinton-----	24	Mahaska-----	31
Crawford-----	18	Marion-----	57
Dallas-----	44	Marshall-----	27
Davis-----	31	Mills-----	33
Decatur-----	40	Mitchell-----	22
Delaware-----	23	Monona-----	27
Des Moines-----	36	Monroe-----	24
Dickinson-----	9	Montgomery-----	20
Dubuque-----	18	Muscatine-----	52
Emmet-----	12	O'Brien-----	8
Fayette-----	34	Osceola-----	15
Floyd-----	28	Page-----	29
Franklin-----	33	Palo Alto-----	11
Fremont-----	12	Plymouth-----	13
Greene-----	9	Pocahontas-----	17
Grundy-----	7	Polk-----	88

TABLE Q (Continued)

DECLINE IN NUMBER OF FARMS DUE TO CHANGE IN FARM DEFINITION,
BY STATE, BY COUNTY, BETWEEN 1954-1959

State and County	Decline in Number of Farms	State and County	Decline in Number of Farms
<u>IOWA (Continued):</u>		<u>KANSAS (Continued):</u>	
Pottawattamie-----	64	Clark-----	1
Poweshiek-----	15	Clay-----	21
Ringgold-----	40	Cloud-----	13
Sac-----	10	Coffey-----	24
Scott-----	61	Comanche-----	2
Shelby-----	12	Cowley-----	58
Sioux-----	24	Crawford-----	84
Story-----	33	Decatur-----	1
Tama-----	21	Dickinson-----	22
Taylor-----	39	Doniphan-----	22
Union-----	23	Douglas-----	64
Van Buren-----	31	Edwards-----	2
Wapello-----	43	Elk-----	23
Warren-----	20	Ellis-----	10
Washington-----	51	Ellsworth-----	3
Wayne-----	29	Finney-----	24
Webster-----	49	Ford-----	25
Winnebago-----	14	Franklin-----	44
Winneshiek-----	19	Geary-----	6
Woodbury-----	63	Gove-----	2
Worth-----	12	Graham-----	7
Wright-----	11	Grant-----	1
		Gray-----	6
		Greeley-----	---
		Greenwood-----	22
		Hamilton-----	3
		Harper-----	13
		Harvey-----	30
		Haskell-----	1
		Hodgeman-----	6
		Jackson-----	21
		Jefferson-----	44
		Jewell-----	16
		Johnson-----	66
		Kearney-----	2
		Kingman-----	9
		Kiowa-----	2
		Labette-----	79
		Lane-----	2
<u>KANSAS:</u>			
Total-----	2,396		
Allen-----	52		
Anderson-----	20		
Atchison-----	46		
Barber-----	13		
Barton-----	4		
Bourbon-----	43		
Brown-----	35		
Butler-----	74		
Chase-----	10		
Chautauqua-----	17		
Cherokee-----	74		
Cheyenne-----	6		

TABLE Q (Continued)

DECLINE IN NUMBER OF FARMS DUE TO CHANGE IN FARM DEFINITION,
BY STATE, BY COUNTY, BETWEEN 1954-1959

State and County	Decline in Number of Farms	State and County	Decline in Number of Farms
<u>KANSAS (Continued):</u>		<u>KANSAS (Continued):</u>	
Leavenworth-----	71	Sherman-----	---
Lincoln-----	6	Smith-----	6
Linn-----	45	Stafford-----	17
Logan-----	3	Stanton-----	---
Lyon-----	46	Stevens-----	---
McPherson-----	25	Sumner-----	33
Marion-----	30	Thomas-----	4
Marshall-----	22	Trego-----	4
Meade-----	7	Wabaunsee-----	21
Miami-----	54	Wallace-----	2
Mitchell-----	6	Washington-----	16
Montgomery-----	92	Wichita-----	---
Morris-----	17	Wilson-----	28
Morton-----	2	Woodson-----	15
Nemaha-----	19	Wyandotte-----	155
Neosho-----	71		
Ness-----	3		
Norton-----	7		
Osage-----	41	<u>MISSOURI:</u>	
Osborne-----	8	Total-----	8,343
Ottawa-----	9	Adair-----	56
Pawnee-----	10	Andrew-----	59
Phillips-----	13	Atchison-----	18
Pottawatomie-----	18	Audrain-----	38
Pratt-----	15	Barry-----	149
Rawlins-----	2	Barton-----	65
Reno-----	57	Bates-----	61
Republic-----	21	Benton-----	71
Rice-----	8	Bollinger-----	59
Riley-----	21	Boone-----	105
Rooks-----	6	Buchanan-----	69
Rush-----	4	Butler-----	256
Russell-----	8	Caldwell-----	38
Saline-----	24	Callaway-----	75
Scott-----	5	Camden-----	56
Sedgwick-----	45	Cape Girardeau-----	114
Seward-----	2	Carroll-----	46
Shawnee-----	73	Carter-----	48
Sheridan-----	4	Cass-----	83

TABLE Q (Continued)

DECLINE IN NUMBER OF FARMS DUE TO CHANGE IN FARM DEFINITION,
BY STATE, BY COUNTY, BETWEEN 1954-1959

State and County	Decline in Number of Farms	State and County	Decline in Number of Farms
<u>MISSOURI (Continued):</u>		<u>MISSOURI (Continued):</u>	
Cedar-----	65	Livingston-----	23
Chariton-----	45	McDonald-----	166
Christian-----	85	Macon-----	55
Clark-----	31	Madison-----	62
Clay-----	54	Maries-----	76
Clinton-----	31	Marion-----	51
Cole-----	77	Mercer-----	12
Cooper-----	52	Miller-----	90
Crawford-----	138	Mississippi-----	18
Dade-----	55	Moniteau-----	48
Dallas-----	110	Monroe-----	27
Daviess-----	38	Montgomery-----	55
De Kalb-----	28	Morgan-----	45
Dent-----	62	New Madrid-----	24
Douglas-----	92	Newton-----	230
Dunklin-----	28	Nodaway-----	58
Franklin-----	146	Oregon-----	131
Gasconade-----	35	Osage-----	55
Gentry-----	47	Ozark-----	78
Greene-----	354	Pemiscot-----	16
Grundy-----	31	Perry-----	56
Harrison-----	58	Pettis-----	65
Henry-----	83	Phelps-----	128
Hickory-----	47	Pike-----	47
Holt-----	12	Platte-----	69
Howard-----	29	Polk-----	109
Howell-----	181	Pulaski-----	92
Iron-----	45	Putnam-----	31
Jackson-----	132	Ralls-----	50
Jasper-----	259	Randolph-----	54
Jefferson-----	136	Ray-----	43
Johnson-----	67	Reynolds-----	35
Knox-----	16	Ripley-----	93
Laclede-----	128	St. Charles-----	95
Lafayette-----	62	St. Clair-----	63
Lawrence-----	102	St. Francois-----	71
Lewis-----	20	St. Louis &	
Lincoln-----	69	St. Louis City-----	70
Linn-----	34	Ste. Genevieve-----	52

TABLE Q (Continued)

DECLINE IN NUMBER OF FARMS DUE TO CHANGE IN FARM DEFINITION,
BY STATE, BY COUNTY, BETWEEN 1954-1959

State and County	Decline in Number of Farms	State and County	Decline in Number of Farms
<u>MISSOURI (Continued):</u>		<u>NEBRASKA (Continued):</u>	
Saline-----	64	Cheyenne-----	3
Schuyler-----	26	Clay-----	15
Scotland-----	21	Colfax-----	19
Scott-----	48	Cuming-----	10
Shannon-----	91	Custer-----	34
Shelby-----	49	Dakota-----	24
Stoddard-----	102	Dawes-----	6
Stone-----	74	Dawson-----	23
Sullivan-----	44	Deuel-----	1
Taney-----	54	Dixon-----	14
Texas-----	192	Dodge-----	27
Vernon-----	99	Douglas-----	53
Warren-----	34	Dundy-----	4
Washington-----	66	Fillmore-----	11
Wayne-----	78	Franklin-----	10
Webster-----	78	Frontier-----	1
Worth-----	19	Furnas-----	8
Wright-----	111	Gage-----	46
		Garden-----	7
		Garfield-----	3
		Gosper-----	2
		Grant-----	---
		Greeley-----	6
		Hall-----	36
		Hamilton-----	8
		Harlan-----	8
		Hayes-----	1
		Hitchcock-----	3
		Holt-----	24
		Hooker-----	1
		Howard-----	12
		Jefferson-----	20
		Johnson-----	17
		Kearney-----	9
		Keith-----	2
		Keya Paha-----	1
		Kimball-----	5
		Knox-----	16
		Lancaster-----	63
<u>NEBRASKA:</u>			
Total-----	1,292		
Adams-----	14		
Antelope-----	20		
Arthur-----	2		
Banner-----	---		
Blaine-----	---		
Boone-----	12		
Box Butte-----	6		
Boyd-----	6		
Brown-----	6		
Buffalo-----	45		
Burt-----	14		
Butler-----	27		
Cass-----	39		
Cedar-----	17		
Chase-----	2		
Cherry-----	2		

TABLE Q (Continued)

DECLINE IN NUMBER OF FARMS DUE TO CHANGE IN FARM DEFINITION,
BY STATE, BY COUNTY, BETWEEN 1954-1959

State and County	Decline in Number of Farms	State and County	Decline in Number of Farms
<u>NEBRASKA (Continued):</u>		<u>OKLAHOMA:</u>	
Lincoln-----	17	Total-----	6,463
Logan-----	3	Adair-----	168
Loup-----	1	Alfalfa-----	15
McPherson-----	---	Atoka-----	105
Madison-----	43	Beaver-----	7
Merrick-----	23	Beckham-----	34
Morrill-----	10	Blaine-----	21
Nance-----	16	Bryan-----	124
Nemaha-----	18	Caddo-----	65
Nuckolls-----	8	Canadian-----	41
Otoe-----	20	Carter-----	201
Pawnee-----	12	Cherokee-----	207
Perkins-----	3	Choctaw-----	200
Phelps-----	7	Cimarron-----	4
Pierce-----	18	Cleveland-----	98
Platte-----	13	Coal-----	40
Polk-----	17	Comanche-----	49
Red Willow-----	13	Cotton-----	3
Richardson-----	20	Craig-----	77
Rock-----	---	Creek-----	146
Saline-----	39	Custer-----	26
Sarpy-----	13	Delaware-----	215
Saunders-----	29	Dewey-----	8
Scotts Bluff-----	34	Ellis-----	9
Seward-----	23	Garfield-----	48
Sheridan-----	6	Garvin-----	88
Sherman-----	9	Grady-----	97
Sioux-----	3	Grant-----	9
Stanton-----	9	Greer-----	15
Thayer-----	19	Harmon-----	5
Thomas-----	---	Harper-----	6
Thurston-----	19	Haskell-----	114
Valley-----	11	Hughes-----	77
Washington-----	18	Jackson-----	20
Wayne-----	14	Jefferson-----	27
Webster-----	3	Johnston-----	51
Wheeler-----	---	Kay-----	64
York-----	16	Kingfisher-----	21

TABLE Q (Continued)

DECLINE IN NUMBER OF FARMS DUE TO CHANGE IN FARM DEFINITION,
BY STATE, BY COUNTY, BETWEEN 1954-1959

State and County	Decline in Number of Farms	State and County	Decline in Number of Farms
<u>OKLAHOMA (Continued):</u>		<u>OKLAHOMA (Continued):</u>	
Kiowa-----	18	Ottawa-----	114
Latimer-----	76	Pawnee-----	45
Le Flore-----	207	Payne-----	61
Lincoln-----	91	Pittsburg-----	143
Logan-----	53	Pontotoc-----	137
Love-----	26	Pottawatomie-----	103
McClain-----	64	Pushmataha-----	129
McCurtain-----	343	Roger Mills-----	15
McIntosh-----	62	Rogers-----	133
Major-----	14	Seminole-----	85
Marshall-----	23	Sequoyah-----	241
Mayes-----	176	Stephens-----	148
Murray-----	22	Texas-----	10
Muskogee-----	245	Tillman-----	14
Noble-----	28	Tulsa-----	227
Nowata-----	48	Wagoner-----	124
Okfuskee-----	54	Washington-----	65
Oklahoma-----	284	Washita-----	38
Okmulgee-----	134	Woods-----	15
Osage-----	125	Woodward-----	18

Source: U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1959, Vol. I, (Arkansas), Part 34, County Table 1, p. 138; (Iowa) Part 16, County Table 1, p. 110; (Kansas) Part 21, County Table 1, p. 118; (Missouri) Part 17, County Table 1, p. 118; (Nebraska) Part 20, County Table 1, p. 112; (Oklahoma) Part 36, County Table 1, p. 156.

TABLE R

WHOLESALE TRADE: SELECTED TOTALS OF COUNTY DATA WITHHELD TO AVOID INDIVIDUAL
DISCLOSURE, BY STATE, SELECTED YEARS, 1929-1958¹

State and Year	Countries for Which Data ² Were Withheld	Total Sales Data Withheld (\$1,000)	Total Payroll Data Withheld (\$1,000)	Total Employee Data Withheld (Number)	Total Proprietor Data Withheld (Number)
<u>ARKANSAS:</u>					
1958	Cleveland, Newton, and Perry	2,140	100	23	49
<u>IOWA:</u>					
1935	Des Moines and Ringgold	12,506	718	594	35
<u>KANSAS:</u>					
1929	Greeley and Wallace	716	30	12	---
1958	Comanche and Stanton	18,560	236	73	7
<u>MISSOURI:</u>					
1929	Carter and Reynolds	32	3	3	---
1939	Carter and Maries	148	4	6	4
1958	Carter, Maries, and Ozark	1,182	19	15	1
<u>OKLAHOMA:</u>					
1935	Delaware and Love	149	2	1	1
1958	Johnston and Latimer	907	40	59	3

¹Data derived by subtracting the sum of the county data not withheld from the state total for each category.

²For 1958, data are presented for all states which had information withheld for two or three counties. For all other years, data are presented only for states which had information withheld for two counties.

TABLE S

RETAIL TRADE: KIND-OF-BUSINESS GROUPS EQUIVALENT TO THE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM EMPLOYED IN THE 1958 CENSUS OF BUSINESS

1958 Classification	1954 Equivalent Classification	1948 Equivalent Classification	1939 Equivalent Classification	1935 Equivalent Classification	1929 Equivalent Classification
1. Lumber, building materials, hardware, farm equipment dealers	1. Lumber, building materials, hardware, farm equipment dealers	1. Lumber, building hardware group	1. Lumber-building-hardware	1. Lumber-building-hardware	1. Lumber and building materials dealers + Electrical shops (without radios) + Heating and plumbing shops + Paint and glass stores + Hardware stores + Hardware and farm implement stores
2. General merchandise group stores ¹	2. General merchandise group	2. General merchandise group, general stores	2. General merchandise group + General stores (with food)	2. General merchandise group + General stores (with food)	2. Department stores + Dry goods stores + General merchandise stores + Variety 5 and 10 and to-a-dollar stores + General stores
3. Food stores	3. Food stores	3. Food group	3. Food group	3. Food stores	3. All food stores
4. Automotive dealers	4. Automotive group	4. Automotive group	4. Automotive group	4. No equivalent class	4. Motor vehicle dealers + All other automotive establishments
5. Gasoline service stations	5. Gasoline service stations	5. Gasoline service stations	5. Filling stations	5. Filling stations	5. Filling stations
6. Apparel, accessory stores	6. Apparel, accessories stores	6. Apparel group	6. Apparel group	6. Apparel group	6. Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings stores + Family clothing stores + Women's ready-to-wear specialty stores-apparel and accessories + Women's accessories stores + Other apparel stores + Shoe stores
7. Furniture, home furnishings, equipment ² dealers	7. Furniture, home furnishings, appliance dealers	7. Furniture, furnishings, appliance group	7. Furniture-household-radio group	7. Furniture-household-radio	7. Furniture stores + Floor coverings, draperies, curtains, and upholstery stores + Household appliances stores + Other home furnishings stores + Radio music stores
8. Eating, drinking places	8. Eating, drinking places	8. Eating and drinking places	8. Eating and drinking places	8. Eating and drinking places	8. Restaurants, cafeterias, and lunch rooms + Other eating places
9. Drug stores, proprietary stores	9. Drug stores, proprietary stores	9. Drug and proprietary stores	9. Drug stores	9. Drug stores	9. Drug stores
10. Other retail stores	10. Other retail stores	10. All other retail stores	10. Other stores	10. Other stores	10. Book stores + Cigar stores and cigar stands + Coal and wood yards-ice dealers + Jewelry stores + All other stores + Farmers' supplies stores
11. Nonstore retailers	11. Nonstore retailers	11. No equivalent class	11. No equivalent class	11. No equivalent class	11. No equivalent class

Source: Guidelines for comparing the various classification systems appear in Census of Business: 1954, Vol. 1, pp. APP-10-APP-11; Census of Business: 1948, Vol. III, pp. 51.08-51.11; Census of Business: 1939, Vol. I, Part 3, pp. 839-41.

¹In Table 20, the word "group" is left out to shorten the title.

²In Table 20, the word "appliance" is used instead of "equipment."

TABLE T

RETAIL TRADE: SELECTED TOTALS OF COUNTY SALES DATA WITHHELD TO AVOID INDIVIDUAL DISCLOSURE, BY STATE, BY KIND-OF-BUSINESS GROUP, SELECTED YEARS, 1929-1958¹

State and Year	Kind-of-Business Group	Counties for Which Data Were Withheld ²	Sales Data Withheld (\$1,000)
<u>ARKANSAS:</u>			
1929	Food stores	Fulton and Grant	64
1935	Food stores	Calhoun and Randolph	316
	Gasoline service stations	Little River and Stone	73
	Eating, drinking places	Madison and Perry	22
1948	Eating, drinking places	Newton and Perry	29
<u>IOWA:</u>			
1939	Automotive dealers	Lucas and Monroe	934
	Furniture, home furnishings, appliance stores	Mills and Union	190
	Eating, drinking places	Clarke and Louisa	405
	Drug stores, proprietary stores	Emmet and Ida	246
1948	General merchandise stores	Adams and Pottawattamie	4,252
	Apparel, accessory stores	Ringgold and Van Buren	126
	Furniture, home furnishings, appliance stores	Ringgold and Van Buren	417
	Drug stores, proprietary stores	Adams and Osceola	263
	Other retail stores	Osceola and Pottawattamie	8,046
1954	General merchandise stores	Clarke and Fremont	903
	Apparel, accessory stores	Adams and Worth	212
	Furniture, home furnishings, appliance stores	Jefferson and Monroe	827

TABLE T (Continued)

RETAIL TRADE: SELECTED TOTALS OF COUNTY SALES DATA WITHHELD TO AVOID INDIVIDUAL DISCLOSURE, BY STATE, BY KIND-OF-BUSINESS GROUP, SELECTED YEARS, 1929-1958¹

State and Year	Kind-of-Business Group	Counties for Which Data Were Withheld ²	Sales Data Withheld (\$1,000)
<u>IOWA (Continued):</u>			
1958	General merchandise stores Apparel, accessory stores Furniture, home furnishings, appliance stores	Clarke and Shelby Louisa and Ringgold Adams and Worth	1,153 331 1,077
<u>KANSAS:</u>			
1929	Food stores	Greeley and Hodgeman	59
1939	Lumber, building materials, hardware, farm equipment dealers Eating, drinking places	Graham and Stanton Clark and Stanton	224 37
1948	Automotive dealers	Greeley and Stanton	550
1954	Automotive dealers Gasoline service stations	Cass and Greeley Kearny and Stevens	876 501
1958	Gasoline service stations	Stanton	339
<u>MISSOURI:</u>			
1929	Food stores	New Madrid and Shannon	676
1948	Automotive dealers	Carter and Hickory	257
1954	Gasoline service stations	Ray and Stone	955

TABLE T (Continued)

RETAIL TRADE: SELECTED TOTALS OF COUNTY SALES DATA WITHHELD TO AVOID INDIVIDUAL DISCLOSURE, BY STATE, BY KIND-OF-BUSINESS GROUP, SELECTED YEARS, 1929-1958¹

State and Year	Kind-of-Business Group	Counties for Which Data Were Withheld ²	Sales Data Withheld (\$1,000)
<u>MISSOURI (Continued):</u>			
1958	Lumber, building materials, hardware, farm equipment dealers	Ozark and Shannon	712
<u>NEBRASKA:</u>			
1935	Food stores	Hayes and McPherson	62
	Gasoline service stations	Arthur and Hooker	58
1939	Food stores	Loup and McPherson	150
	Eating, drinking places	Hayes and McPherson	12
<u>OKLAHOMA:</u>			
1929	Drug stores, proprietary stores	Beaver	143
1935	Lumber, building materials, hardware, farm equipment dealers	Haskell and Latimer	128
	Eating, drinking places	Adair and Beaver	46
1939	Automotive dealers	Delaware and Greer	688
	Drug stores, proprietary stores	Beaver and Latimer	78
1948	Lumber, building materials, hardware, farm equipment dealers	Latimer and Pushmataha	577
	General merchandise stores	Beaver and Cimarron	166

TABLE T (Continued)

RETAIL TRADE: SELECTED TOTALS OF COUNTY SALES DATA WITHHELD TO AVOID INDIVIDUAL DISCLOSURE, BY STATE, BY KIND-OF-BUSINESS GROUP, SELECTED YEARS, 1929-1958¹

State and Year	Kind-of-Business Group	Counties for Which Data Were Withheld ²	Sales Data Withheld (\$1,000)
<u>OKLAHOMA (Continued):</u>			
1954	Lumber, building materials, hardware, farm equipment dealers	Latimer and Pushmataha	276
	General merchandise stores	Coal and Cotton	1,031
	Food stores	Cimarron and Harper	2,152
1958	General merchandise stores	Ellis and Johnston	282

¹Data derived by subtracting the sum of the county data not withheld from the state total.

²The data presented are for states which had information withheld for one or two counties for any Kind-of-Business group classification.